FBIS
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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

DAGENS NYHETER: USSR Softening Terms for Talks [31 Oct] AA 1
Semeyko: Cruise Deployment Only Counters U.S. [MOSCOW NEWS 4 Nov] AA 3
U.S., USSR MBFR Envoys Interviewed on Talks [Budapest] AA 4
Chervov Interviewed on U.S.-USSR Arms Parity [Bratislava PRAVDA 2 Nov] AA 7
CDE Conference Resumes, GDR Delegate Speaks AA 7

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Ryzhkov, Castro Meet During Havana CEMA Session [PRAVDA 4 Nov] BB 1
Cuban Officials Write on CEMA Session Prospects [IZVESTIYA 27 Oct, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 30 Oct] BB 1
PRAVDA Reports End of Havana CEMA Session BB 2
Briefs: Oil, Gas Drilling Off Poland BB 2

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Global Anti-Nuclear War Movement Growing CC 1
  SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Comments [Ozerov, 1 Nov] CC 1
  Demonstrations Worldwide [Kharkov] CC 3
Soviet, U.S. Policies in Asia Contrasted [Andrianov] CC 4
Tikhonov Cables Government Heads From Air [PRAVDA 3 Nov] CC 5

UNITED STATES & CANADA

TASS Correspondent Comments on Reagan Reelection [Turkatenko] A 1
Bogdanov Assesses Reagan Record on Election Day [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 6 Nov] A 3
IZVESTIYA Views Cabinet Role in Reagan Campaign [Bandura, 3 Nov] A 6
U.S. Journalists 'Manipulated' by Reagan Campaign [Lyutyy in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 1 Nov] A 7
Soviet Experts Foresee No New Detente Period [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER 1 Nov] A 8
U.S. Antiterrorist Bill Seen as Repression [A.G. Tikhonov in IZVESTIYA 6 Nov] A 10

CHINA

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Notes PRC Statement on Gandhi Death [2 Nov] B 1
PRAVDA Cites PRC Reaction to Batmonh USSR Visit [28 Oct] B 1
PRC Publishes New Edition of Lenin Works [PRAVDA 28 Oct] B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Mongolia's Batmonh Stops Over in Moscow [PRAVDA 6 Nov] C 1
MPRP Praises Results of Batmonh's Visit to USSR [SELSKAYA ZHIZN 7 Nov] C 1
Demichev Receives Japanese Newspaper Official C 1
Japan's LDP Endorses Nakasone as Party Leader C 1
U.S.-Japan to Exchange Military Technology C 2
More U.S.-Japanese Military Exercises Scheduled C 2
USSR, DPRK Foreign Trade Ministers Confer 2 Nov [PRAVDA 4 Nov] C 2

SOUTH ASIA

Sikh Extremists Arrive in Pakistan From West [Chekhonin] D 1
UK Rejects Calls for Extradition of Sikh Leader [Akhmedzyanov in IZVESTIYA 7 Nov] D 1
Indian Situation 'Returning To Normal' [Akhmedzyanov in IZVESTIYA 6 Nov] D 2
Moscow Hindi Cites PRAVDA Article on Gandhi D 3
U.S. Efforts To Topple Gandhi Cited Prior to Death [Bulantsev in MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 31 Oct] D 4
PRAVDA Reviews 'Typical' Mail on Afghanistan [1 Nov] D 4
PRAVDA Reports on DRA Party Politburo Session [30 Oct] D 5
Kabul International Airport Bombers Executed D 5
DRA Officially Protests Pakistani 'Provocations' D 6
USSR-DRA Friendship Society Anniversary Noted [PRAVDA 30 Oct] D 6
PRAVDA Outlines 'Tense' Situation in Bangladesh [1 Nov] D 6

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Commentary on Gromyko-Nguyen Co Thach Talks E 1
Anniversary of USSR-SRV Treaty Praised E 2
NOVOYE VREMYA Cited on Indochinese Economic Ties E 3

WESTERN EUROPE

Gorbachev to Visit UK 'Next Month', Meet Thatcher [PRESS ASSOCIATION] G 1
British Support for South Africa Criticized G 1
Ponomarev Receives FRG Opposition Delegation [PRAVDA 2 Nov] G 2
Soviet Experts Criticize Swedish Neutrality [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER 26 Oct] G 2

View Scandinavia's Strategic Role [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER 29 Oct] G 5
USSR, Norway Exchange Anniversary Greetings [PRAVDA 26 Oct] G 7
U.S., NATO Fomenting Discord in Cyprus G 7
PRAVDA Notes French CP Central Committee Plenum [2 Nov] G 8
Briefs: Soviet-Swiss Trade G 8

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Trade, Cooperation Pact Signed With Libya [EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 45] H 1
Shultz' Meeting With Israel's Arens Noted H 1
Israeli Defense Minister's Knesset Speech Scored H 1
NEW TIMES Interviews Visiting N. Yemen Leader [No 43] H 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Castro Lauds Soviet Aid in PRAVDA Interview [3 Nov] K 1
IZVESTIYA Reports on Nicaraguan Election Day [6 Nov] K 2
U.S. 'Gross Interference' in Nicaragua Fails [Sisnev] K 4

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

6 Nov GOSR Festivities Open; Chernenko Present O 1
Leaders Present at 'Solemn Session' Listed O 1
Leader Placement During Session, Gromyko Speech O 2
Gromyko Speech at GOSR 'Solemn Session' O 2
Leader Placement During Festive Concert O 16
Military Heads Mark GOSR With Ceremonial Meeting [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Nov] O 16
Summary of 7 Nov Festivities in Red Square O 17
Leaders Present on Mausoleum Rostrum Listed O 17
Marshal Sokolov Speaks Before Parade Begins O 18
Video of Sokolov Speech, Parade, Leader Placement O 19
Chernenko Addresses Kremlin GOSR Reception O 20
Politburo Members Greet Republic Celebrations O 22
PRAVDA Reports on Foreign Capitals' GOSR Meetings [6 Nov] O 22
PRC Leaders Greet USSR on GOSR Anniversary [PRAVDA 7 Nov] O 23
LATE REPORT: Ustinov Issues Order of the Day [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 7 Nov] O 24

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Standing Commissions Consider 1985 Plan, Budget [PRAVDA 26 Oct] R 1
Turkmenistan Party Central Committee Holds Plenum R 2

Demichev Attends Tuva ASSR Culture Days Opening [PRAVDA 26 Oct] R 3
Kuznetsov Presents State Awards at Kremlin R 3
Zimyanin Addresses Pskov Award Ceremony [PRAVDA 28 Oct] R 3
New Kazakh Light Industry Minister Appointed [KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 19 Oct] R 6
Chikin Article on Lenin, Associates in 1917 [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 6 Nov] R 6
Gromyko Book Receives 1984 State Prize R 9
PRAVDA Editorial Praises 'Collective Thought' [30 Oct] R 10
Assistance Provided to Tajik Earthquake Victims R 10
Leaders Sign Obituary of Academician Tselikov [PRAVDA 1 Nov] R 11

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Lithuanian CP Discusses Nuclear Power Station U 1
Briefs: Power Plant Projects Abroad U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Decree Strips Army General for 'Abuse of Office' V 1

DAGENS NYHETER: USSR SOFTENING TERMS FOR TALKS

PM070901 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 31 Oct 84 p 16

[Harald Hamrin dispatch: "Soviet Union Softens Demands on Continued Talks"]

[Text] Moscow, Oct -- A year after the breakdown of the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva on strategic and medium-range nuclear arms, deployment on both sides is continuing. At the same time, there are no concrete signs that the negotiations will be resumed in the near future. However, Soviet conditions for resuming negotiations do seem to have been softened somewhat.

In interviews which DAGENS NYHETER has held in Moscow with representatives of the Soviet General Staff, the Foreign Ministry, and the CPSU Central Committee, all of them refrained from repeating the former Soviet demand that all new U.S. nuclear arms in Western Europe must be removed before the Soviet Union is prepared to resume negotiations. Their choice of words was significantly vaguer and more open to different interpretations than in the first months after the breakdown of the Geneva talks.

The situation a year after the breakdown of talks is as follows:

The United States has deployed approximately 45 of 108 Pershing II missiles and 65 of 464 planned cruise missiles in Western Europe.

The Soviet Union has responded with the deployment of a number of new short-range missiles in East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

According to Western intelligence reports the Soviet Union will resume the deployment of SS-20 missiles in the near future.

The United States has begun deployment of cruise missiles with both nuclear and conventional warheads on board ships and aircraft.

As recently as mid-October, the Soviet Union responded with an announcement that it has itself "begun deployment of long-range cruise missiles on board strategic bomber aircraft and submarines."

According to Major General Yuriy Lebedev of the Soviet General Staff, the new Soviet cruise missiles are still not completely "operational."

"Today they are not yet ready for combat," he told DAGENS NYHETER. "For the completion of tests, they must first be deployed on their carriers."

He also specified that the majority of the Soviet cruise missiles are intended for submarines that will operate close to the U.S. East Coast.

Gen Lebedev also stressed that the Soviet Union wants all types of cruise missiles to be banned, and is prepared to begin negotiations on this.

As far as other medium-range missiles in Europe are concerned -- in practice, the Soviet SS-20s and the U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles -- Soviet willingness to negotiate was also stressed by various sources.

Vadim Zagladin, security expert and deputy chief of the Central Committee's International Department, told DAGENS NYHETER that if the Geneva negotiations can be resumed, the Soviet Union is prepared to repeat its proposal for a drastic reduction in the numbers of SS-20s. He mentioned the figure of 140, which must be compared with the 250 missiles now targeted on Western Europe.

In response to a direct question about whether the Soviet Union adheres to its previous demand that all U.S. missiles must be removed from Western Europe before negotiations can resume, Zagladin said:

"These negotiations can be resumed on the condition that we return to the situation that prevailed before deployment. First, further deployment must cease, and after that some measures must be adopted that would lead to the removal of the U.S. missiles already deployed," he said.

"The question must be put differently, " Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Vladimir Lomeyko said. "How are we to find a way out of the situation we have gotten into? We are of the opinion that the new U.S. missiles make the situation more difficult."

Thus, Zagladin speaks of "measures that would lead to removal" -- not of complete removal -- of the U.S. missiles. Lomeyko contents himself with saying that the U.S. arms in Western Europe "make the situation more difficult."

In an interview in THE WASHINGTON POST in mid-October, President Konstantin Chernenko also refrained from repeating the Soviet Union's original prior condition for new negotiations. Instead, Chernenko chose to point to four other issues that should be made the subject of U.S.-Soviet negotiations:

A ban on the militarization of space.

A freeze on present nuclear arsenal potentials.

U.S. ratification of a test ban treaty which the U.S. Senate has yet to approve.

A U.S. undertaking not to be the first nation to resort to the use of nuclear arms.

The solution of "at least some of these questions," Chernenko said, would in turn open the way for new negotiations on strategic and medium-range nuclear arms.

The same four issues also figure in DAGENS NYHETER's interviews with Gen Lebedev and Vadim Zagladin. However, the latter stressed that in the Soviet view, the United States has still not shown any signs at all of wanting to take "concrete steps" on these issues:

It seems clear that there is great uncertainty in Moscow today about the chances of a resumption of the various U.S.-Soviet arms talks after the U.S. presidential elections. The basic mood is almost one of pessimism. The view is widespread that with its present rearmament policy, the United States is intent on forcing the Soviet Union to follow in the arms spiral and, as a result, to break itself economically.

"The United States has long had as its goal the desire to force the Soviet Union to restructure its nuclear forces," said Dr Valeriy Abaranko, a specialist in arms control questions at the United States and Canada Institute.

There is no sympathy for the notion that in the past, Soviet steps could also have helped to accelerate the arms race.

SEMEYKO: CRUISE DEPLOYMENT ONLY COUNTERS U.S.

PM071021 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 4 Nov 84 p 7

[United States and Canada Institute senior research associate Lev Semeyko article: "They Have Reaped What They Sowed"]

[Text] The USSR Ministry of Defence has announced: The Soviet Armed Forces have started the deployment of long-range cruise missiles on strategic bombers and submarines. In scale, these measures correspond to the growing threat to the security of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community from the United States.

The facts testify: "Cruise threat" to the Soviet Union's security has really grown. In September 1981, work started to equip American B-52 bombers with cruise missiles with a range (action radius) of 2,600 km. By the end of this year the USA will have up to 100 such bombers and by the beginning of 1989 their number will double. To-date these bombers can carry 12 cruise missiles each, but as from next year they will be able to carry as many as 20 after additional modification. The aim is to deliver massive high-precision strikes at targets practically all over the Soviet Union. The calculation is also on the surprise factor of the strikes: It is difficult to detect cruise missiles in flight. To add to these difficulties, from 1987 new cruise missiles with increased range (according to some American sources, of up to 5,000-8,000 km) and Stealth technology which, as conceived by the Pentagon, will make these missiles indetectable by the air defence systems, will go into production. Up to 1,500 such missiles are slated for production. They will be mounted on the 100 new B-1B bombers (now being produced), each of which will already be able to carry 30 cruise missiles, and also on the B-52H bombers and the "invisible" Stealth aircraft.

The "cruise threat" has been growing not only from the air, but also from the waters of the world ocean. A programme has already been launched for arming 150 U.S. nuclear-powered submarines and surface ships with Tomahawk cruise missiles. It is planned to deploy half of the 4,000 sea-launched cruise missiles by the end of this decade. The aim: to deliver "criss-cross" high-precision nuclear strikes from different directions over the whole of Soviet territory.

Lastly, since the end of 1983, when the deployment of cruise missiles started in Western Europe, the landbased "cruise threat" has begun to increase as well. Today there are 48 such missiles, but in the long term -- there will be 464.

On assuming office the Reagan administration drastically increased the plans for cruise missile purchases. According to some American assessments, their number in the long turn may reach 30,000. Of course, not all of them will be nuclear-capable, but the figure speaks for itself. Morever, it is impossible to tell a nuclear missile from a conventional one.

The result is a situation of which the USSR has warned long ago: The development and deployment of long-range cruise missiles must not be allowed. In the United States itself it is admitted that there is perhaps no other weapon system which it will be so difficult to limit and reduce later on. It is extremely difficult, and in several cases even impossible, to verify with the national means of control how many long-range cruise missiles are deployed, on what carrier systems and in what "assortment". This will gravely compound the problem of nuclear arms limitation and reduction.

At the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and then at the strategic arms limitation and reduction talks, interrupted through the fault of the USA, the USSR suggested the only correct solution -- to ban the deployment of cruise missiles of every type of basing.

Considering the USA's resistance to this proposal, the USSR -- provided other issues were solved on a mutually acceptable basis -- expressed its readiness to examine the possibility not of prohibition but of limitation of cruise missiles with a range exceeding 600 km on heavy bombers. In this case, however, the deployment of land and sea-based long-range cruise missiles would be subject to a total ban.

But the USA took exception even to this compromise proposal. This was clearly due to Pentagon pressure, which believed that the USSR had ""hopelessly lagged behind" in the technological capabilities of developing long-range cruise missiles. The development of the latter, it was hoped, would enable America to use one more channel for attaining strategic superiority.

These calculations flopped like the previous ones. The USSR could not fail to take into account the qualitatively new threat to its security and that of its allies. It took all necessary measures to counterpose a similar threat to the USA in a short time. Now the USSR has carried out successful tests of another variety of long-range cruise missiles -- ground-based milliles.

The Soviet Union announced the testing of long-range cruise missiles in December 1982. Objective analysts in the USA assessed this for its true worth. "A modern long-range Soviet SLSM could create severe headaches for U.S. strategic planners," the American magazine ARMS CONTROL TODAY commentedin May 1983. We believe that "headaches" will be created not only by sea-based but also air-based missiles. Some experts in the USA are already speaking about the need to build "anti-cruise" defences for their country. Well, the American strategic planners and their political instructors have reaped what they sowed. The USSR will not remain defenceless in face of the American threat and will not allow disruption of the military-strategic parity.

U.S., USSR MBFR ENVOYS INTERVIEWED ON TALKS

AU061228 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1900 GMT 24 Oct 84

[From the "Periscope" program: Interview given by Maynard Glitman, U.S. ambassador to the MBFR talks, and by Valerian Mikhaylov, USSR ambassador to the MBFR talks, to Budapest Television correspondent Mihaly Hardy; date and place not given; absence of interviewer's questions before some responses as heard -- recorded in English and Russian respectively, with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Hardy] Valerian Mikhaylovich, what is being debated at the Vienna negotiating table at the moment?

[Mikhaylov] The sides agreed as early as in 1973, at the so-called preparatory consultations, that the purpose of the Vienna talks is a mutual reduction of the complements of armed forces and the quantity of armaments in central Europe, as well as the implementation of steps to this end in central Europe. Later, they also agreed that as a result of the reductions, the complements of the troops of the two military blocs can amount to 900,000 troops each at a maximum, and that of these, the number of ground troops must not exceed 700,000.

Since then, for the most part the talks have been conducted on the means to transform this goal into practice. Unfortunately, to date, a written agreement has failed to materialize. Thus, we cannot speak of talks at which we are debating the clauses of a specific agreement. One could say that general political debates are in progress. Of course, the socialist countries can only conclude an agreement that guarantees the security of the participants to an equal degree, one that is based on equal rights and is mutually acceptable.

[Hardy] The Vienna talks have been going on for 11 years, albeit without any visible results. Why is this forum important for your government?

[Glitman] First of all, it is true that there has been no visible result at them in the sense that no agreement of any kind has been reached. However, there have been results, and they consist of the fact that the two sides have come closer to each other in several areas. I regard it as highly significant that we have agreed on a mutual reduction level. I think that this is very important. In my opinion, we have made considerably more progress than public opinion realizes. These talks are important because the goal itself is significant. We would like to achieve an agreement by which we can maintain peace and reduce the risk of a war here in Europe.

[Hardy] Could one recently perceive some change in the position of the NATO countries?

[Mikhaylov] In general, there is a certain change, but, unfortunately, not a positive one, but one in a negative sense. In my opinion, the best example of this was seen in 1979. It was at that time that the Western participants in the talks, the United States and its closest allies, became aloof to a reduction of both armaments and personnel. [sentence as heard] They have submitted and have been insisting on a plan ever since, which was played up to a point of impossibility, on measures for on-site inspection, which would obviously create a disadvantageous position for the Warsaw Pact countries. Indeed, it is tantamount to an intervention in their domestic affairs. This cannot be permitted by any means, we cannot accept this. However, although we have pointed out the unacceptable nature of this to the Western participants, so far they have not made any proposal towards a compromise.

[Hardy] The Western countries have always treated on-site inspection of the armed forces with particular interest. Why?

[Glitman] It is interesting that it is not only the Western side that takes an interest in on-site inspection. The issue of on-site inspection is a feature of the proposals of the Eastern side as well. However, the real question is, why is this in fact necessary? My basic answer is that if we want to reach an agreement such as the one at issue here, then trust is of primary significance, and on-site inspection is one means to ascertain that everyone adheres to the agreement. This is important because what is required is an agreement under the terms of which both sides are able to make sure that the agreement works well in practice.

[Hardy] Here, at the Vienna forum, the Warsaw Pact countries have disclosed government figures on the numerical strength of their armed forces. These were doubted by the delegations of the NATO countries. What sources of information do you use that make you so certain about the incorrectness of the official figures?

[Glitman] Let me just say that we are confident about the correctness of our information when we say that militarily a substantial disparity and disproportion exists between the armed forces of the two sides, and that they exist, at that, in favor of the Eastern side. We would like to discuss this question and make headway on this. We think that it is important because if the two sides agree that equality is to be the ultimate result of an agreement, then this means, in the final analysis, an equality of forces. It is logical that if we do not agree on a level at which we begin the reductions toward a final, equal level, then that final level will not be equal, either. Therefore, it is important to know where we begin the reductions, and we want to be certain that we reduce to an equal level in the end.

[Hardy] According to the U.S. ambassador, the Warsaw Pact enjoys considerable military superiority in Europe. What is you opinion of this?

[Mikhalov] Look, there is no basis for this statement. They cannot support this declaration with anything. I must say that this is only some sort of propaganda statement.

I see nothing new in this, it is the usual misrepresentation whose aim is to force the Warsaw Pact countries to carry out a disproportionate reduction of arms that would be much greater than that of NATO. All data prove that a relative military balance exists between NATO and the Warsaw Pact on the one hand, and between the Soviet Union and the United States on the other. The size of military confrontation can be realistically reduced only if we maintain the existing relative balance, but we have to respect the interests and security of all the sides. There is no other solution.

[Glitman] Let me go back to something I wanted to tell you about on-site inspection. We demand this not only from the East, we are also ready to carry out an on-site inspection program on our side, too. We wish equal treatment. If the East agrees to on-site inspections, then I can assure you that the West will also agree. We are not talking of a one-way street here.

[Hardy] What do the Warsaw Pact countries mean by the concept that the number of troops can be reduced only together with their armaments?

[Mikhaylov] This is again one of the most important questions of principle. Let me remind you of the basic task of the Vienna talks: consultations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments -- and this is an extremely important component -- without the reduction of armaments we can hardly talk about the reduction of the level of military confrontation. The Warsaw Pact countries have adhered to this from the beginning of the talks. We really wish to reduce the size of military confrontation, and we would like to achieve the reduction of the number of troops and units in such a way that the equipment and armaments belonging to them are also reduced at the same time. The Western side has refused this to this very day. They did not agree with and rejected our proposals in this respect, and continued to talk only about a reduction in the number of soldiers.

[Hardy] What would Europe, or at least its central part, look like if the governments concerned accepted your proposal?

[Glitman] I think central Europe would be an area where the number of troops is smaller than at present on both sides, where stability would be greater, and both sides would have equal power [ERO] in the area; thus, together with the lower level of armaments, the possibility of conflict would be less than at present, the possibility of maintaining peace would be enhanced.

[Mikhaylov] The deployment of new U.S. nuclear arms on the territory of Western states that are participants in the negotiations, the forced faster modernization of NATO's conventional armament carried out on the basis of the plans of the commander in chief of NATO, Rogers -- all these are in contradiction to the aims and sense of the Vienna talks. After all, the task of the Vienna talks is to reduce military confrontation in central Europe, or, if you like, to reduce the possibility of confrontation in the area. However, the steps we have been talking about are leading in the opposite direction -- toward the further escalation and strengthening of confrontation in Europe. This, of course, worries us, too. The question arises on its own: What is the aim of the Western side in coming to the Vienna talks? Does it really want agreement or is it using the negotiations to hide its military programs and ease the protest of Western public opinion? This is essential question, and there is no clear answer to this very day. If the negotiations continue to be held in this framework, they can lose their importance.

CHERVOV INTERVIEWED ON U.S.-USSR ARMS PARITY

AU051310 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Nov 84 p 6

[CTK dispatch: "Danger of Growing Militarism; Nikolay Chervov on the Responsibility for Growing Tension"]

[Text] Moscow -- The frequent claim made by the West that, allegedly, both the United States and the Soviet Union bear "equal responsibility" for feverish armament, is merely meant to justify Washington's extremely dangerous militarist policy, Colonel-General Nikolay Chervov, outstanding Soviet expert on military-political issues, declared in his interview for the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY. Apart from other things, he stressed that the USSR had proposed a program of realistic and specific measures aimed at halting feverish armament; but Washington is replying to this on principle with a "No."

In his talk with Walter Mondale on 21 October, President Ronald Reagan declared that the Soviet Union has supremacy over the United States in the number of submarines (64:36); in heavy bombers (by 20 percent); and in intermediate-range missiles (10:1). This claim definitely does not correspond to the truth. On the contrary, This claim definitely does not correspond to the truth. On the contrary. The United States has 2 and 1/2 times more nuclear payloads in the missiles on submarines than the Soviet Union (about 6,000 against 2,500). Likewise, the United States has almost 4 times as many strategic bombers as the USSR.

As regards intermediate-range missiles, the United States and its NATO allies have a total of 271 units. At present, the Soviet Union has a somewhat larger number of these missiles; however, in intermediate-range aircraft and in the total number of nuclear payloads installed in intermediate-range devices, NATO has about 50-percent supremacy over the USSR. Such is reality. The data mentioned by the American President is clearly spurious and intended for uninformed people.

From time to time we hear that the USSR should not undertake retaliatory measures because, allegedly, in view of the enormous amassment of nuclear arms, the term "strict military equilibrium" also makes no sense. However, throughout the postwar period the USSR was forced to undertake retaliatory measures to ensure its security. The purpose of those measures was the same as their purpose today -- namely, to prevent a violation of parity. The measures consistently correspond to what the Americans are doing. In World War II, the Soviet people lost 20 million sons and daughters and have spent enormous energy and means for renewing their destroyed economy. For this reason, they will not permit a new war to break out. All that the Soviet Union is doing in this sphere, it is not doing for itself or for the socialist countries, it is doing it for all mankind. Without the Soviet Union and its effective foreign policy, it would be impossible to erect a reliable barrier in the path of the adventurous intentions of imperialism.

CDE CONFERENCE RESUMES, GDR DELEGATE SPEAKS

LD061304 Moscow TASS in English 1221 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Stockholm November 6 TASS -- The Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe was resumed here today. The chief GDR delegate, Guenther Buering, presented at a plenary meeting the position of the socialist countries. He criticized the negative approach of the USA and other NATO countries, which hamper the constructive examination of proposals on political and military-technical confidence-building measures. The GDR delegate stressed that the implementation of measures put forward by the Soviet Union in Stockholm would help lessen the threat of armed confrontation and to build confidence among the European states and peoples and their security. He called upon the participants in the conference to proceed to concrete businesslike talks and to drafting mutually acceptable accords.

RYZHKOV, CASTRO MEET DURING HAVANA CEMA SESSION

PM071033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] Havana, 3 Nov -- Talks have been held here between F. Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who took part in the 39th CEMA Session sitting.

It was noted with great satisfaction that the fraternal friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Cuba are strengthening and developing in the interests of both countries. Questions of further Soviet-Cuban economic, scientific, and technical cooperation were discussed.

The sides noted the great significance they attach to their participation in CEMA's activity, which helps transform socialist economic integration into a stable factor for consolidating the economic might of each country and of the socialist community as a whole.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding. Taking part in the meeting on the Soviet side were N.K. Baybakov and N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.F. Garbuzov, USSR Minister of Finance; N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade; and K.F. Katushev, USSR ambassador to Cuba. On the Cuban side were C.R. Rodriguez, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; H. Perez, candidate member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; L. Soto, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat and Cuban ambassador to the USSR; and other officials.

CUBAN OFFICIALS WRITE ON CEMA SESSION PROSPECTS

PM070939 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 27 October in its morning edition carries on page five A 1,500-word Havana-datelined article by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, entitled "Looking Ahead to the Havana Session" and published under the Rubric "CEMA: Integration in Action." Pegged to the 29 October opening of the 39th CEMA Session in Havana, the article discusses CEMA cooperation in the Agricultural and metallurgical spheres and Cuba's role in CEMA. Rodriguez says that it would be "difficult to overestimate the significance of the deepening of Cuba's multifaceted cooperation with the CEMA countries," and he also stresses that Cuba favors the "healthy development" of trade with the West.

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 30 October carries on page three A 1,200 word own correspondent Yu. Stroyev Havana "Topical Interview" with Rogelio Montenegro, permanent secretary for CEMA affairs at the Cuban Council of Ministers Executive Committee, entitled "Success Due to the Community." Montenegro discusses the impact of CEMA cooperation on Cuba and the development of its export trade and briefly indicates the tasks facing the 39th CEMA Session.

PRAVDA REPORTS END OF HAVANA CEMA SESSION

PM061049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On the 112th CEMA Executive Committee Session"]

[Text] The 112th CEMA Executive Committee session took place in Havana (Republic of Cuba) 31 October 1984.

Deputy heads of governments, countries' permanent representatives on the Executive Committee, and a CEMA secretary participated in the session. A member of the SRFY Federal Executive Council took part in the session.

The session was opened by C.R. Rodriguez, Cuba's permanent representative at CEMA, who, in accordance with the established procedure, transferred the functions of chairman of the Executive Committee to J. Obodowski, Poland's permanent representative at CEMA.

The Executive Committee examined questions connected with the organization of work on realizing the resolutions adopted by the CEMA session at the 39th sitting.

The Executive Committee's work proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and comradely cooperation.

BRIEFS

OIL, GAS DRILLING OFF POLAND -- The Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic and Poland are beginning to prospect for oil and gas in new areas of Poland's continental shelf in the Baltic. This venture is part of their cooperation within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Experts of the three countries are working on a giant offshore rig to be used for drilling wells. Oil in the Baltic was for the first time extracted in the spring of 1981. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 4 Nov 84 LD]

GLOBAL ANTI-NUCLEAR WAR MOVEMENT GROWING

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Comments

PM021359 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Mikhail Ozerov "International Review": "The Lessons of a Hot Fall"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The Western political forecasters have failed again! Their prediction that with the start of the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe the antiwar movement would decline and we would no longer have the kind of "hot fall" we have had previously have not come true.

In fact, the temperature of the struggle for peace has become even fiercer and this is graphically confirmed by the Week of Action for Disarmament, which lasted from 24 through 30 October.

What conclusions can be reached when analyzing the week's results?

Never before has the antiwar movement been SUCH A MASS movement and acquired such dimensions as today. Demonstrators now number hundreds of thousands rather than tens of thousands! Altogether, approximately 500,000 West Germans attended the demonstrations in defense of peace. On 28 October, 350,000 French people marched through Paris to the Place de la Republique where there was a mighty rally. A torchlight procession in Budapest attracted 100,000 people....

Recently, the antiwar movement has been steadily growing and thousands upon thousands of people have been joining it. At the same time, it has become more cohesive, turning into a permanent factor. Now there exists a powerful front of people who want peace, cooperation, and confidence in the future.

This front has breadth and DIVERSITY. It brings together representatives of all kinds of parties and organizations, professions and social strata; there are people of all ages and outlooks. Workers, students, trade unionists, farmers.... Until recently military servicemen and religious figures kept their distance from the peace struggle; now they are among the demonstrators.

A motley mixture? Certainly. However the people in it are essentially on a common platform. It is not only antiwar, but also, as the "hot fall" has shown, ANTI-IMPERIALIST AND ANTI-AMERICAN. At the demonstrations one constantly hears calls such as : "No U.S. weapons!" "Pentagon missiles out of Europe!"

Have the U.S. propagandists noticed this very important phenomenon? Of course they have, but they are ignoring it. In fact, they are trying to portray the antiwar movement as being "equidistant from the great powers." Translated into intelligible language, these words mean that the peace fighters are apparently against arms in general and therefore against both the United States and the USSR.

The participants in the current rallies and meetings have totally obliterated these arguments. For example, at a London rally, speakers did not balk at indicating who is actually responsible for the current escalation of the arms race -- the United States.

In Rome, the defense and foreign ministers of the Western European Union countries were discussing the possibility of further increasing NATO's military potential. Meanwhile, outside the building where they were meeting, there was a heaving sea of people. Banners were flapping in the wind: "Italy has no need of U.S. missiles!" "NATO's plans contradict the peoples' interests!"....

Yes, people are protesting not only against missiles, but also against the other militarist designs of Washington and its allies. The week of action convincingly demonstrated the BROAD SPECTRUM OF DEMANDS that the peace-loving movement is making.

The inhabitants of Western Europe are continuing to oppose U.S. nuclear weapons on their soil, and their chief demand is for an end to the deployment of missiles and the removal of those that have already been installed. However, this is not the complete struggle. The public is exposing current NATO warfare doctrines based on the possibility of achieving victory by using first-strike nuclear weapons and also by using chemical and up-to-date conventional weapons. The peace fighters stress that the entire U.S. and NATO political and military strategy, based on the principles of force, is erroneous and needs to be revised.

Thus, the antiwar movement is carrying out a certain reevaluation and is developing new areas of activity.

It is also developing increasingly NEW FORMS of STRUGGLE and the struggle will become more multifaceted. On 29 October, Athenians witnessed an unusual spectacle. A tribunal sat in the square adjoining the entrance to a U.S. base. It sat in judgment on those who are preparing for war -- the U.S. militarists....

The other day work stopped throughout Denmark for 5 minutes -- the country was holding a "peace strike." The same happened in Finland.

Another significant factor is the unprecedented GEOGRAPHICAL SPREAD of the movement for disarmament. The voice of peace fighters can be heard literally in all continents and, what is more, it is loud and clear. In Australia, the week of action was marked by numerous events whose participants declared that they see the military alliance with the United States as the chief danger to their future. People at rallies in Japan had basically the same message; they demanded that the government observe the three "non-nuclear principles": not to possess, not to produce, and not to import nuclear weapons. On yet another continent, on the other side of the ocean, the citizens of Detroit in the United States joined hands and formed a chain many kilometers long symbolizing the cohesion of the U.S. peace fighters.

The public in the socialist states is making an immense contribution to reducing the danger of war. In our country there were numerous rallies marking the week of action, as well as demonstrations, labor peace vigils, and torchlight processions by young people. The Soviet people fully support the peace proposals put forward by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. In his speeches he has said that the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum are yet more evidence of the USSR's principled and consistent course.

Demonstrations in other socialist countries also turned into a striking display of determination to rebuff the warmongers. Once again, bourgeois propaganda's myth about the "weakness of the peace-loving movement in the East" has been exploded.

Yes, essentially the entire world public has not JOINED RANKS. You can see this at various international forums. For example, a meeting was held this fall in Varna called "Peace is an Indispensable Conditions of the Peoples' Social Progress." It was attended by emissaries from 74 parties in 45 European, American, and Asian countries. They all stressed the need for immediate and effective measures to halt the arms race and condemned U.S. militarism. This has been the mood of delegates at virtually all the public meetings. I have attended lately.

The current "hot fall" convincingly shows that the imperialist powers' ruling circles have failed to undermine the antiwar movement. They have failed despite the all-out effort and money that has gone into this "lofty goal." A mighty apparatus of repression has been employed against people who are justly demanding bread instead of missiles. Mighty and savage. The police are beating up the British women who organized the peace camp near the Greenham Common base. The remarkable physician Benjamin Spock, who has earned worldwide respect, has been thrown into jail.

Concentration camps, which can take as many as 200,000 (!) people, are being hurriedly set up at U.S. military bases. Who do they intend to keep in them? Judging by the "Rex-84" directive signed by Ronald Reagan -- "undesirable elements," including peace fighters.

So, in the end, all the talk about "rights" and "freedoms" is fiction if the authorities make one exception!

As is usual in such cases, the propaganda organs are joining forces with the punitive organs. The peace fighters are accused of all deadly sins, labeled "criminal elements," and depicted as "Moscow's fifth column."

An effort is being made to belittle the significance of the antiwar movement. For example, television and the press in the West now tend to give a "round figure" for the number of demonstrations. When 100,000 assembled in Hamburg the papers reported... 2,000.

However, neither lies, nor slander, nor repisals can halt the march of time. It is pointless for the leaders of the Western world to hope that they can demoralize the antiwar movement, that the "pacifists will holler, holler, and then quiet down." The opposite is happening: The wave of protests is swelling and undoubtedly it will continue to swell.

All people of goodwill are fully determined to uphold their most vital right, the right to live, and this is the chief lesson of the "hot fall."

Demonstrations Worldwide

LD051842 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

130 large trade unions, youth, womens and other public organizations of Japan take an active part in the movement for nuclear-free zones. They represent millions of Japanese. This movement which swept entire Japan from the northern island Hokkaido to Okinawa has become one of the main forms of the struggle of the Japanese people for the prevention of nuclear war, against Japan's being turned into a U.S. nuclear missile bridgehead.

As many as 243 local government bodies of Japan have by now adopted declarations proclaiming some or other region, city or settlement a nuclear-free zone. Five prefectures, 238 cities and villages have been proclaimed nuclear free zones. Signatures are being collected in Japan under the petitions calling for the widening of nuclear-free zones.

The example of the city of Kobe shows the effectivity of the actions of participants in Japan's anti-nuclear movement. The municipal council of that port was among the first to adopt a resolution banning the call of U.S. ships with nuclear weapons. Not a single U.S. ship carrying nuclear weapons has arrived in the harbour of Kobe since that time.

The movement for proclaiming Greenland a nuclear-free zone is spreading. Siumut Party playing the leading role in the local government bodies declared for the creation of a nuclear-free zone following the Greenland peace champions organization.

Under the influence of the growing anti-nuclear movement in Denmark, its supreme legislative body, Folketing, adopted the decision binding the country's government not to allow the deployment of nuclear weapons on its territory.

The ranks of the anti-war movement are increasing and consolidating. They are joined by millions of new fighters. Those sections of the population that were recently apart from the struggle join it ever more vigorously. "What precisely can be done by us to arrest the further spiralling of the arms race?" This question was in the spotlight of attention of the participants in the conference of anti-war activists held recently in Washington on the initiative of the organization Foundation for World Peace.

The forms and methods of this struggle are varied. A demonstration of protest against the expansion of a local airport for military purposes was held last Saturday in Frankfurt am Main, West Germany. On that day the participants in anti-nuclear movement stopped a train with U.S. troops that was heading for West Berlin from the FRG by placing a block in its way. More than 20 thousand people took part in a manifestation in Bonn last Sunday. The manifestation was held under clearly expressed anti-American slogans. It is characteristic that alongside the demand to remove U.S. first strike nuclear missles from West German land, the demonstrators stigmatised Washington's interventionist policy in Central America.

The anti-war, anti-nuclear movement gathering momentum is a weighty factor of world politics. Its further widening and rallying is an earnest of success in the great struggle for peace, for the right to life that has been launched on all continents.

SOVIET, U.S. POLICIES IN ASIA CONTRASTED

LD070550 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 6 Nov 84

[From the "Time, Events, People" program introduced by editor Igor Grigoryev]

[Text] You know, comrades, that despite the protests of all honest people, the present Washington administration stubbornly and obviously pursues a spiraling of the arms race, ubiquitous confrontation, and preservation of existing explosive hotbeds while enflaming new ones in all corners of the planet. Recently, the masters of the White House are paying increased attention to the Asian Continent. This is the subject of a talk by foreign political commentator of All-Union Radio, Boris Andrianov:

Exaggerating the myth of the Soviet military threat, Washington hypocritically declares that it is allegedly forced to defend the U.S. zone of vital interests, which extends to ever new parts of the world, including the Far East, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The Pentagon bosses are building up American military-strategic facilities near the Far Eastern borders of our country. At the same time, Washington tries increasingly actively to hitch its allies in Asia to its militaristic machine which is aimed against the socialist states, against the forces of peace and progress. It is quite clear that such a course is not in keeping with the long-term interests of all countries of Asia. The desires of people of goodwill are met by the Soviet position, which voices the firm conviction that peace and stability in Asia, as in any other region of the world, cannot be guaranteed by a strategy aimed at escalating confrontation. Our country never has and never will lay claim to a special position in any region, including Asia.

From the first days of our country's existence, it has adopted a position in defense of peace on the Asian Continent. Long ago, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, formulating the foreign political tasks of the Soviet state, pointed out that they are the same as in Europe -- peaceful coexistence with the peoples.

The Soviet Union immutably pursues the principles of Lenin's foreign policy. Confirmation of this can be seen in many new constructive political and military measures proposed by our country in the last few years. Many of them directly concern various regions of Asia, from the Mideast to the Far East. All these proposals are dictated by a concern to guarantee security on the Asian Continent. An important place among them is occupied by the Soviet initiative on devising and applying confidence-building measures in the Far East. As you know, the all-European conference in Helsinki adopted the decision to carry out measures for strengthening confidence in the military sphere. Their essence lies in giving prior notification of military exercises by land forces and inviting observers from other countries to them. The Soviet Union declared its readiness to go even further: to give notification, naturally on a mutual basis, also of exercises by naval and air forces. You also know of our proposal to do the same in the case of major movements of troops.

There is no doubt that the application of confidence-building measures in the Far East on collective principles or on a bilateral basis would be useful for detente in this region. The Soviet Union, China, Mongolia, the DPRK, and Japan could participate in drafting such measures, that is neighboring countries in the Far East region, and also the United States, which has military bases on the Japanese islands, in the south of the Korean peninsula, and on the territory of other countries, and which pursues intensive military activity there. It should be noted that the Soviet proposal on confidence-building measures in the Far East certainly does not imply that it is necessary to organize a collective gathering of all countries immediately. It is possible to start movement on this path on a bilateral basis, for instance, between the Soviet Union and Japan.

As was recently declared by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, the Soviet proposals on confidence-building measures in the Far East, and in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, remain in force. That is further confirmation of the peace-loving course of our country in Asia and throughout the world.

TIKHONOV CABLES GOVERNMENT HEADS FROM AIR

PM061041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "From on Board Aircraft"]

[Text] As he flew over Canada, Norway, and Sweden on his way home from Havana, N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, once again sent the countries' prime ministers greetings telegrams conveying best wishes to the government heads and peoples of Canada, Norway, and Sweden.

TASS CORRESPONDENT COMMENTS ON REAGAN REELECTION

LD071046 Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 7 Nov 84

["Elections Over, What Next?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington November 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports: The November 6 elections in the United States resulted in Republican nominee Ronald Reagan's re-elction as U.S. President.

It is indicative that whereas in 1980 he waged his election campaign under openly chauvinistic, militarist and anti-Soviet slogans, during this year's campaign, especially at its closing stage, Reagan was busy assuring Americans of his desire to work for stronger peace and better relations with the Soviet Union. This tactic served as a forced response to the sentiments of millions of Americans who express mounting anxiety over the growing threat of nuclear war as a result of the Washington administration's policy.

The latest public opinion polls showed that 89 percent of the Americans are convinced that there could be no winner in a nuclear war, while 96 percent believe that allowing a further exacerbation of relations with the Soviet Union would be a most dangerous adventure. Taking these sentiments into account, Reagan promised to devote his efforts during his second term in office to limiting and reducing nuclear arms.

The Republicans also managed in a certain measure to play down the acuteness and potential catastrophic danger of the problems connected with the Reagan administration's escalation of the arms race. This race, now being planned to spread also to outer space, was presented as manifesting concern for U.S. security and even as being an "indispensable condition" of successful talks with the Soviet Union on limiting and reducing arms. Judging by the elections' outcome, that rhetoric was believed by a significant number of Americans.

The generously funded promotion of the Republican Party's candidates on national and local television, in the press and at campaign rallies also helped to convince a significant part of the voters that Reagan and his "team" do not only stand for a "strong America" but also give priority in their home and foreign policies to the readily vital interests of almost "all sections" of the U.S. population.

Reagan's promise not to allow tax increases and to "continue steering a course" to ensure the country's "economic and spiritual renewal" played no small role. The Republicans shamelessly gave themselves the credit for the certain cyclic upswing which came by a natural way after the economic upheavals of the late 1970's and the early 1980's and resulted in slower inflation.

The demagogical rhetoric on this theme helped to draw attention away from such burning economic and social problems as the enormous federal budget deficit which is nearing 200 billion dollars, the almost two-trillion-dollar federal debt, the persisting high rate of unemployment and the growth of the number of Americans living below the "poverty line" to 35 million. All these problems, naturally, remained. They are of a long-term nature and, as American experts themselves warn, fraught with ruinous consequences both to the economy as a whole and to the daily life of most Americans.

The leadership of the Republican Party and President Reagan himself have immediately started to publicize his re-election as a manifestation of a nation-wide support for the domestic and foreign policy which the administration has pursued in the past four years. Republican leaders utter statements to the effect that a nation-wide mandate has been received for finishing the work started by the administration. However, there are obviously neither a nation-wide support nor mandate. Just like at the 1980 elections, a minority of Americans who have the right to vote voted for Reagan. According to official data, there are 174 million such citizens in the United States whereas the number of voters who registered during the present election campaign was only about 115 million. Thus, it was clear long before the polling day that almost 60 million voters would not participate in the polling. There are many reasons for that.

These include apathy in connection with the fact that the voters do not see much difference between the candidates and programs of the two major bourgeois parties. These also include such obstacles which are insurmountable for many member of the national minorities and in general for the poorest sections of population as juridical or general illiteracy or simply the lack of knowledge of English.

More than 20 percent of the registered voters did not turn out for these and many other objective reasons. They never decided for whom they should vote -- for the Republican candidate or for the Democratic one. First of all, their hopes that the Democratic Party candidate will be able to offer any concrete and comprehensive alternative to the policy of the Republican administration were not justified.

And although a truly realistic alternative to the course of the administration and leadership of the Republican Party, the alternative which was contained in the election campaign of the Communist Party of the USA, was put forward during the elections, the advocates of the alternative could not, of course, even dream of tens and hundreds of millions of dollars needed in U.S. conditions to get the platform to broad masses of voters. For example, the Communists' candidates for the presidency and vice presidency, Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party, and Angela Davis, member of the party's Central Committee, did not have an opportunity to appear on television. Each minute of a televised appearance cost a quarter of a million of dollars in those days. Nevertheless the Communists succeeded in achieving a considerable success. The names of their candidates were included in ballot papers of 23 states and in the federal District of Columbia where the capital of the USA is situated.

The main question which is now being asked by many political observers is whether the new administration will act in keeping with its own promises. Will it back them up by deeds? The near future will show. As for the sphere of foreign policy, an agenda which has been suggested by the Soviet Union and giving an opportunity to look for joint realistic approaches to matters of war and peace and requiring an urgent solution is literally on the table before the new administration. The agenda states the need to contribute to lessening the threat of a nuclear war, in the first place. Nothing precludes Washington from assuming an obligation, as has already been done by the Soviet Union, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and to abandon the most dangerous of ventures -- the endeavour to upset the military-strategic balance and the counting on military superiority.

Nothing precludes the new administration from meeting the Soviet initiative which is aimed at preventing militarization of outer space and from freezing nuclear arsenals on a mutual basis. Would not it be reasonable for Washington to abandon altogether the attempts to pursue a hegemonist policy in the international arena, and to abandon the interference in the internal affairs of other countries and the policy of state terrorism.

That would promote a real stability in the world, stability which Washington takes so much care of only in words. [sentence as received]

There are many problems and they are complex. However, experience shows that if there is a positive, constructive approach to them, their solution is quite possible on the basis of equality and equal security, the more so as such a solution would equally accord not only with the interests of the USSR and the USA but with those of the whole world as well. It would also accord with the interests of the Reagan administration itself. As Joseph Kraft, columnist of THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper, has pointed out, the Americans' attitude to their govenment will in a large degree depend on whether President Reagan will manage to establish constructive relations with the Soviet Union.

BOGDANOV ASSESSES REAGAN RECORD ON ELECTION DAY

PM061400 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[Article by Radomir Bogdanov, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute: "On the Threshold of the White House; Today Is Election Day in the United States" -- first paragraph is SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA introduction]

[Text] SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA has featured a series of articles under the rubric "The United States Versus..." They discussed the imperialist policy of the United States aimed against the sovereignty and security both of individual states and of entire continents and the entire world. What is the basis of Washington's interventionist and hegemonist course? Summing up the results of the series of features, this question is answered by Radomir Bogdanov, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute.

Today Americans are going to the polls. They have to elect the country's next president. They are faced with two candidates representing the two groupings of the U.S. bourgeoisie, going by the names of "Democrats" and "Republicans." Elections are generally a state's internal affairs. But in this case it is not merely a question of the capitalist world's largest power. In recent years the United States has been operating in the international arena with clearly expressed hegemonist aspirations.

The grouping of ultraright conservatives, neoconservatives, and other politickers, scared at the rapid changes taking place in the world and the relative decline in the role and importance of the United States, appeared in the White House 4 years ago. This grouping, as subsequent events have shown, is utterly bereft of a memory of history. Blinded by great power arrogance and an unquenchable desire to pulverize dissenters and primarily the handiwork of the "devil" -- the Soviet Union -- and intolerant of the customs and culture of other peoples, it has operated on the political scene with just one thought: to establish a "pax Americana" (U.S.-style peace). To achieve this goal the iron fist of an unprecedented arms race has borne down on mankind. This arms race has been accompanied by a whipping up of confrontation and tension and acts of violence and coercion with regard to governments and peoples that have been defending their right to independent existence. All this has taken place against a backdrop of unprecedented psychological warfare based on monstrous lies and falsification of the facts. Scaring people with the Soviet "military threat" has become the core of the Reagan administration's foreign policy activity.

The outcome of the U.S. elections naturally attracts close attention in the Soviet Union and worldwide. The U.S. policy, marked by rigid confrontation, has ultimately resulted in a sharp exacerbation of the international situation.

Another noteworthy point about Reagan administration policy has been the fact that, while focusing its main efforts on confrontation with the USSR in the military, political, and economic spheres, it has opened a front essentially directed against the entire world, including its own allies. People in Washington thought that a successful offensive against the Soviet Union would give the United States a free hand regarding West Europe, the Near East, all the developing countries, and its Pacific allies.

The siting of U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe seriously damaged the cause of peace. It undermined the existing level of military equilibrium on the continent. A new situation was created for every European state, including U.S. allies. Terrible new dangers arose for the countries of the Near and Middle East and many states of Africa. They are within striking range of U.S. nuclear weapons. Not only the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole but the entire world is faced with the threat of a nuclear attack. Through the fault of the United States, military detente -- the key to all further development of positive processes -- has been blocked.

Recently Washington has been heard to claim that the Soviet Union is overly "tough" in relations with the United States. But is it not clear that if the Soviet Union were to allow the existing correlation of forces in Europe to be torn asunder, the dangerous illusion regarding the possibility of using a military fist against real socialism, and not just against it, might consolidate its hold in the White House?

V.I. Lenin, exposing the motive forces of imperialism's foreign policy, pointed to the presence of a "war party" within it. This party follows the principle that: "force must be used immediately, regardless of the future consequences." The West German newspaper NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG noted correctly that "Reagan heads a 'strong America.' Vietnam, Watergate, and Tehran have been forgotten. The globe has been divided into the 'good' (U.S. allies), and 'bad' (Communists, Socialists, Marxists, and left-wing religious figures), and the 'best' (America itself). The Western world annually finances the 200-billion-dollar U.S. deficit and thereby willy-nilly the 300 billion dollars spent on the arms race. Pangs of conscience are unknown to the present ringleaders in the United States, self-criticism is objectionable to them, and doubts are a sign of weakness."

The U.S. claims to world hegemony are accompanied by the exceptionally egoistic U.S. course toward other countries, which are seen as targets for exploitation in order to improve the economic position of the United States. "Reaganomics" has turned out to be a means not of restoring but of plundering the U.S. economy and the economies of other countries. The point is that the billions of dollars that the Reagan administration has taken from the working people have literally been thrown to the wind, either burned in the furnace of the arms race or spent by the monopolies in speculative short-term deals. Also the artificially high dollar and interest rates leave Europe on hunger rations when resources to revive its economy are desperately needed.

The latest presidential elections and the election campaign that preceded them provide sufficient reason to assess the domestic and foreign policy of the administration that is again claiming a place in the White House. It is only to be hoped that it will objectively assess the results of this policy, if only for its own "consumption" and in order to make the necessary amendments to it.

The main result is the fact that frenzied militarism has not brought the United States any success. The massive rearmament of America, the proclamation of a new "crusade" against socialism, the undermining of the arms control machinery, the intensification of the policy of armed interference in the affairs of other countries, and the diplomacy of "sanctions" and diktat have not only led to a dangerous intensification of international tension and an increase in the threat of nuclear war.

There has been a fall in the international influence and prestige of the United States and the country's security has declined.

The policy of strongarm pressure on the Soviet Union has not worked. Worse than that, it has been a disaster. The entire concept of an "intellectual conservative complex" that provides the theoretical basis for the hostile U.S. course against the USSR has proved untenable. This policy has been unable to produce agreement either among America's ruling class itself, among broad sections of the U.S. public, or among the Atlantic allies. For the Republican administration strongarm pressure has turned into a "record of failures." The arguments of representatives of the U.S. leadership that the position-of-strength policy has allegedly led to "expanding opportunities for the more stable development of relations with the Soviet Union on a long-term basis" sound unconvincing and false.

Everything is precisely the reverse. In this sense one can agree with the assessment of the republican administration's policy given by M. Bundy, former assistant for national security to President Kennedy and Johnson. In his words, "the most important aspect of the problem is that the Reagan administration persistently implements a program of building up arms while simultaneously assuring the Soviet Union that its position is a moderate one." Moderate? According to figures from authoritative U.S. sources, U.S. nuclear arsenals number 24,500 nuclear warheads. In accordance with current plans, a further 21,000 warheads are to be added to them. Under the Reagan administration, 1,500 new nuclear warheads are being produced every year, significantly more than in the mid-seventies. Under these conditions Washington's peace-loving rhetoric can only be seen as an attempt to use new means to continue its old line of ensuring the virtual unilateral disarmament of the socialist community.

Many eminent U.S. politicians, public figures, and major scientists are noting that the administration has misled the electorate and promoted the whipping up of tension in U.S.-USSR relations by proposing to create defenses in the spirit of "star wars." For instance, M. Bundy termed the President's speech in which he proposed to create a space-age defense system "one of the most irresponsible and dangerous statements by a president in the nuclear age." Guided by the desire to remove the threat hanging over mankind, the Soviet Union proposes embarking on talks aimed at working out and concluding an agreement to prevent the militarization of space.

Unlike the United States, the USSR's foreign policy course is not subject to short-term fluctuations conditioned by expediency. Our country has dealt with various Washington administrations. Whenever the U.S. side has shown realism and a responsible approach, relations have been built on a constructive basis and have had a favorable effect on the overall world situation. Experience tells us that good relations with the United States are possible. "This requires," Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed recently, " a mutual desire to build relations on an equal basis, to mutual advantage, and for the benefit of the cause of peace."

Above the banging of the Washington propaganda drums, the idea is getting through to Americans that it is necessary to do everything to remove the threat of nuclear war and overcome the present difficult period in the development of international relations. The path of confrontation and the attempts to achieve military supremacy -- all that is doomed to failure. Another policy and another approach, primarily with regard to USSR-U.S. relations, are needed. The proposals put forward by Comrade K.U. Chernenko in his replies to THE WASHINGTON POST's questions would, if implemented, open up the way to end the arms race, prevent a nuclear conflict, and improve the atmosphere in the world.

There is no doubt and can be no doubt that the U.S. ruling elite must take account of the realities of the modern world.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS CABINET ROLE IN REAGAN CAMPAIGN

PM061045 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Yu. Bandura article under the "Apt Observations": "Through Other People's Mouths"]

[Text] Just a few days remain before the U.S. presidential election. The rivals for power in the White House are mobilizing their last resources to try to win votes.

These efforts are particularly noticeable in the R. Reagan camp. The image of the administration's head to which America is accustomed has been so transformed that voters are sometimes completely bewildered as to which of the two Reagans is the real one. It is the one who was head of the administration until the onset of the presidential election year, or is it today's double who is passing himself off as Ronald Reagan but who (judging by his words and assurances) is as different from his political prototype as a dove is from a hawk?

The following "innovation" is noteworthy: Reagan's candidacy is being supported not only by Republican Party functionaries but also by officials whose position obliges them to observe strict neutrality in the election struggle. Secretary of State Shultz and Defense Secretary Weinberger -- the most influential members of the administration -- stand out from this group by virtue of their particular activeness.

They do not wear "Vote Reagan!" badges on their lapels. Nevertheless, this brazen message is heard in every speech made in the final days before the election by associates of the head of the present administration. The contender from the party symbolized by the elephant has not only changed, he even seems to have split into more than one person. And each of his clones does not simply imitate the others but plays to the public gallery according to strictly defined roles.

Shultz, for example, plays up to his boss as though using his prestige as a professional diplomat to bolster the image of Reagan the "peacemaker." The secretary of state's role is to convince his fellow countrymen that the contender for a second term in the White House is not a powerless victim of extreme conservative convictions, steeped in anti-Sovietism and anticommunism, but a wise and perspicacious leader with a clear long-term "strategy" of relations with the USSR and the entire outside world.

The "Reagan-Shultz" duet's dove-like cooing is in striking contrast with Weinberger's hawkish screeching. In his recent speeches (in Milwaukee and San Francisco) the defense secretary without the least embarrassment extolled the "administration's main achievements" in its 4 years of rule -- the siting of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe and the "liberation of Grenada" from its sovereignty. Even when the Pentagon chief is compelled to juggle with the words "peace" and "talks," he confirms the administration's reliance on military force, expresses a readiness to continue working to transform the United States into a power which dictates its will to all peoples and countries, and emphasizes the striving of the White House with Reagan at its head to maintain the anti-Soviet thrust of its foreign policy.

The discrepancy between the statements of Reagan and Shultz on the one hand and Weinberger on the other are sometimes audible to the unaided ear, so to speak. Suffice it to recall, however, the strictly defined roles, the way everyone is in his propoer place, and how, instead of pseudo-opponents, there is a well rehearsed troupe in which each member is playing his part conscientiously.

Reagan and Shultz are trying to charm those who are tired of the administration's bellicose rhetoric and innumerable militarist programs and of the ever-darkening shadow of nuclear conflict looming over their heads, which the White House has been presenting in gloomy tones. Weinberger is playing to a different audience, which brought Reagan and his "team" to power 4 years ago -- the rightwing circles, the military-industrial complex, and the multinationals.

If one asks which of the members of this trio is telling the voters the truth, preference should be given to Wienberger, even though he is running not for the Presidency but "merely" for office as a member of the future Reagan administration (if this administration remains in office). He has now been entrusted with the duty of making a profession of faith to Reagan's supporters and of assuring them of the unchanging nature of the course that his government has pursued and continues to pursue. In other words, Weinberger is speaking for Reagan, whereas Reagan himself is voicing an urgent need for the electors' votes.

U.S. JOURNALISTS 'MANIPULATED' BY REAGAN CAMPAIGN

PM061059 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Nov 84 First Edition p 3

["Report from Washington" by TASS correspondent A. Lyutyy "For SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA": "Muzzling the Press"]

[Text] A cigar-shaped military helicopter hovered above the green lawns of the White House. It touched down gently on a concrete area surrounded by verdure: it waited, ready to whisk the President off to the quite accommodation of Camp David, his out-of-town residence. The gum-chewing pilot in dark glasses cheerfully winked at the waiting reporters. Eventually the President emerged and hurried to the helicopter, attache case in hand, followed by his wife, aides, and security agents. "Mr President," ABC television's White House reporter Sam Donaldson, the loudest and brashest there, shouted, "Can you..." The grinning pilot increased the revs and the question was drowned in an indescribable din. "No, I can't," Reagan gesticulated, "Sorry, I didn't catch waht you said." The correspondents went away empty-handed...

The operation to muzzle the White House press corps began comparatively recently. The journalists realized too late that they were being manipulated. I myself saw the apparently trivial notice on the board in the White House press room: During the President's meetings with voters he will have with him only five press corps representatives -- a reporter, cameraman and technician, and two photographers. Not exactly overdoing it -- one "speaking part" and four "extras." No attention was paid to the notice at the time. Only later was it realized that, in fact, contacts with voters are dicey moments for the President. What if someone in the crowd starts bombarding Reagan with questions or simply haranguing him over his policy, thus placing him in an awkward situation? So it was decided to place the journalistic fraternity some distance away in "special places where they can observe the proceedings." They will surely be able to see but they won't be able to ask questions.

"They are trying to muzzle the press and keep from the U.S. public the truth about the President," Charles Manatt, chairman of the Democratic Party National Committee, remarked indignantly. He believes it is a violation of the First Amendment of the country's Constitution, which formally guarantees "freedom of speech." He is echoed by Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives: "What kind of election campaign is it if a candidate is literally fleeing from the press?"

Go on, get sore, the White House aides laugh, we know what we're doing. They certainly do know: In news bulletins on television, Reagan is frequently presented in an exceedingly favorable political light, while the press, which prides itself on its "incorruptibility" and "objectivity," meekly swallows the sedatives administered by the White House. But how can you avoid being moved when you see the President on television passionately announcing: "America is the most peace-loving and least bellicose state... For our children's sake, for the sake of the security of the world we will call upon all countries, including the Soviet Union, to join us in preserving peace and reducing -- no, in delivering the world from the terrible threat of devastating nuclear weapons."!

Here one might put a few questions to the President: What about the Brookings Institute's estimate that in the period from 1946 through 1975 alone the "most peace-loving country in history" used or threatened force against others states on 215 occasions? Or how can you rid the world of nuclear weapons while deploying hundreds of up-to-date missiles in Western Europe and doling out nuclear charges to bases all over the world?

Reporters, where are you? Ah, I see, yet again you have not been allowed anywhere near the platform...

UPI's Ronald Cohen was candid and categorical: "The Reagan-Bush election committee is manipulating us for its political ends." Yes, in the end of White House is aided not by the helicopter pilots and security agents but by the true masters of the "incorruptible" U.S. press, the uncrowned kings of America.

SOVIET EXPERTS FORESEE NO NEW DETENTE PERIOD

PM070837 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 1 Nov 84 p 13

[Herlad Hamrin dispatch: "Detente Far Distant"]

[Text] Moscow, October -- "Do you play chess?" Nikolay Yefimov asked. "If you do, you will know that there are white and black pieces. The United States has always played white. The Soviet Union has always played black. They have had the first move, and we have always moved after them. But we will never leave the board as long as the game continues."

Nikolay Yefimov is deputy chief editor of IZVESTIYA, a bald man with sharp features and a trenchant tongue. He does not avoid difficult questions. He exudes self-awareness and self-confidence. He also voiced an attitude which you meet in every interview in the halls of power in Moscow: The Soviet Union is a superpower on the same level as the United States and wants respect for its position as equal partner of the other superpower in the global dialogue. However, the word "superpower" is banned from official vocabulary.

"We do not like the expression," said one man whom DANGENS NYHETER met in a week of interviews in Moscow. "It gives the impression that we want to put the Soviet Union on the same game board as the United States. We are opposed to that."

Nevertheless, it is the same board, the same chessboard, on which people insist on playing alongside the United States. If the Soviet Union is denied this right, the reaction is one of wounded pride.

"We are proud people," TASS Deputy Director Gennadiy Shishkin said. "When the Americans say that we are a poor people unable to catch up with them, we cannot simply swallow that."

A dozen years have passed since President Nixon, during a visit to Moscow, signed a paper in which the two superpowers promised in the future to base their reciprocal relations on the principle of "equality and identical security." For the United States this was the formal recognition of the Soviet Union as a superpower equal to the United States -- at least in the security and military fields.

"Three American presidents made statement showing that they accepted the principle of parity," NOVOSTI Board Deputy Chairman Georgiy Fedyashin said: "Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford, and Jimmy Carter. Even London's Institute of Strategic Studies speaks in its reports of existing, general parity between the United States and the Soviet Union."

But now -- and this is what the constant theme was in all the interviews of a 5-day round of politicians, diplomats, researchers, and journalists in Moscow -- Ronald Reagan's United States is refusing to recognize the Soviet Union's status as one of the two players on the chessboard. Wounded pride speaks from everyone's lips.

We talked about "Reaganism's" United States. The expression cropped up in interview after interview. In the Soviet view the expression has two meanings.

First, it means a condescending attitude to the Soviet Union. Ronald Reagan has spoken of "the evil empire" and about "crusades" against that empire. He "jokes" in front of a live microphone about "outlawing" the Soviet state.

"There is a Russian proverb," one interviewee told me. "What the sober man has in his head, the drunk has on his lips." Our leaders also have a sense of humor. but no one would express himself in that way."

Gennadiy Shishkin said that the Americans have contempt for the Soviet Union. "They joked for a long time about our large and heavy missiles," he said. "We were unable to make missiles other than these clumsy things, they said. We were so many years behind them. Then they began to manufacture their MIRV warheads, many warheads on every missile, in the belief that we would be unable to do so. But we followed, and then our large and heavy missiles turned out to be good things to have."

Second, the expression also contains the notion that the United States is striving to retake its position as the earth's strongest and militarily most powerful nation.

"The United States has in its heart of hearts always been guided by the conviction that it was predestined to play the role of 'number one,'" Soviet Foreign Ministry press spokesman Vladimir Lomeyko said. "The conviction was already in existence in Harry Truman's days, and it still exists today."

He takes the view -- and others agree with and supplement it -- that U.S. society was hit by a number of shocks in the seventies -- the defeat in the Vietnam war, the rapid decolonization process, the defeats of a series of U.S. proteges around the world: Somoza in Nicaragua, the shah in Iran, Haile Selassie in Ethiopia.

"Now a wave of neoconservatism and neopatriotism is sweeping the United States, " Lomeyko said. "Since the end of the seventies those U.S. circles which believe that only strength and superiority can advance U.S. policies further have come to the forefront."

Does this mean that the Soviet Union sees Ronald Reagan's election to the White House (and his probable reelection for another 4-year term) as a return to an old tradition in U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union? Or are his 4 years -- or his 8 years -- in the White House to be seen as a parenthesis in the history of U.S. -Soviet relations, an interlude after which it will be possible to resume the seventies policy of detente?

Vadim Zagladin, a top man in the powerful Central Committee International Department, said that the U.S. "policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union is nothing new in principle."

"As far back as 1917 the United States was the first country to send troops to the Soviet Union to put down the revolution," he said. "In the thirties President Herbert Hoover talked about 'annihilating the Soviet state.' There is nothing strange in the fact that in the most important capitalist country people have this attitude. Today it is given expression in 'Reaganism.'"

From the Soviet viewpoint the consequences for practical policies are easy to see. The Soviet Union does not believe there will be a "new Reagan" in the second 4-year term. Reagan's "peace invitations" in the last few weeks have represented a new "tone" -- and this is not unimportant -- but the most important thing nevertheless remains concrete actions.

"And up to now we have not seen any change in the U.S. Administration's line there," Zagladin said.

Moscow does not seem to believe in a new period of detente in the foreseeable future.

U.S. ANTITERRORIST BILL SEEN AS REPRESSION

PM061438 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

["Expert's commentary" by A.G. Tikhonov, scientific staffer of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States and Canada Institute: "Assault on Civil Rights" -- first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] It has already been reported that the U.S. Congress has approved a number of laws expanding the legal preconditions for the further stepping up of political repression. We asked A.G. Tikhonov, scientific staffer of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States and Canada Institute, to comment on this decision.

Under pressure from the administration, Congress recently approved a number of so-called "antiterrorist" laws which, on the pretext of combating "terrorism, " in fact legalize the authorities' "crusade" against political dissidence.

Once in force, the new laws will give the ruling circles the opportunity to rank as "terrorists" all who condemn U.S. intervention abroad and assistance to antipeople regimes and all who support national liberation movements in various parts of the world; in other words, all who disagree with Washington's foreign policy.

The term "terrorism" is deliberately imterpreted so widely and loosely as to allow representatives of democratic forces to be included in this category.

According to one of the laws, workers' strikes would also be equated with acts of "terrorism." It is sufficient to cite the law's provision that they allegedly "violate the freedom of trade between states." The envisaged penalties vary from 5-10 years' imprisonment to the death penalty.

The gravest threat to democratic freedoms is posed by the law prohibiting the training of and assistance to terrorist organizations, which introduces a new category of criminal activity, including not only completed but also intended actions. According to S. Farrior, spokeswoman of the National Committee To Combat Repressive Legislation, from now on it will be possible to arrest and prosecute any person attending a meeting that discusses, for example, the question of holding an antiwar demonstration.

The passing of laws to combat terrorism is not the only example of the administration's use of the legislative branch to combat opposition. In 1981, having hardly settled in the White House, President Reagan issued an executive decree allowing the CIA to spy on Americans and sanctioning surveillance and the infiltration of provocateurs into public organizations.

The traditional references to "national security interests" cannot hide the fact that these laws are clearly aimed against the country's progressive forces. "Terrorism," which is a new version of the notorious "communist conspiracy" -- reaction's battle cry in the fifties -- is today the Reagan administration's main ideological weapon. It is no accident that (D. Kristal), well-known lawyer and one of the leaders of the public organization "Coalition in Defense of the Bill of Rights," declared that the main goal of the legislation is to resurrect the "McCarthyite witch hunt."

The country's progressive forces, and primarily the U.S. Communists, are well aware of the dangers in the ruling class's latest assault on Americans' rights and freedoms, this time camouflaged beneath verbiage about the struggle against "terrorism." The DAILY WORLD notes that "the real terrorists today are sitting in the White House."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA NOTES PRC STATEMENT ON GANDHI DEATH

PM061051 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Nov 84 Second Edition p 3

[Untitled TASS report]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Nov -- The RENMIN RIBAO newspaper has carried a short statement by a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry in connection with the death of Indira Gandhi. The statement says that "the Chinese Government and the Chinese people express profound sympathy in connection with her death."

PRAVDA NOTES PRC REACTION TO BATMONH USSR VISIT

PM061303 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 28 October in its First Edition publishes on page 4 under the heading "The Most Cherished Desire Is Peace" a 500-word 27 October TASS roundup of world press reaction to the talks between K.U. Chernenko and J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers. In particular the roundup states:

"China's XINHUA agency has reported: 'K.U. Chernenko and J. Batmonh discussed the basic principles of the expansion and intensification of Soviet-Mongolian cooperation in the political, economic, and cultural fields. Their talks were focused on Asia. Both sides undertook to continue the policy of strengthening the Soviet-Mongolian alliance.'"

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 29 October in its First Edition publishes on page 4 under the heading "For a Fundamental Normalization of the International Situation" a further, 1,000-word TASS roundup of comment on the Chernenko-Batmonh talks dated 28 October. The roundup includes the following passage:

"The Chinese newspaper RENMIN RIBAO has published a report which states in particular: 'The leader of the Soviet Union, K.U. Chernenko, said in his speech at the reception in honor of Mongolian leader J. Batmonh: "The normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and the PRC would help to normalize the situation in Asia." K.U. Chernenko noted that this is particularly important now "that the world situation is heated and the danger of war is growing." K.U. Chernenko said that the Soviet Union invariably seeks to improve relations with the PRC and is taking the corresponding steps in this direction and always keeping the door to constructive talks with China open. The Soviet leader also denounced the U.S. buildup of military-strategic facilities in the region close to the USSR's Far Eastern borders.'"

PRC PUBLISHES NEW EDITION OF LENIN WORKS

PM061229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Collected Works"]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Oct -- The XINHUA agency reports that the first four volumes of a new edition of the Complete Collected Works of V.I. Lenin in Chinese have been published here. The edition will consist of 60 volumes.

MONGOLIA'S BATMONH STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM061355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Passing Through Moscow"]

[Text] A Mongolian delegation headed by J. Batmonh, MPRP Central Committee general secretary and Mongolian Council of Ministers chairman, made a brief stopover in Moscow on 4 November on its way home. It had taken part in the 39th CEMA session in Havana.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by Ye.K. Ligachev, CPSU Central Committee secretary; P.F. Lomakov, USSR Minister; O.B. Rakhmanin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; M.N. Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister; and other officials. T.S. Gurbadam, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, was also among the send-off party.

MPRP PRAISES RESULTS OF BATMONH'S VISIT TO USSR

PM071115 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 7 Nov 84 p 3

[TASS report: "Results of Visit Approved"]

[Text] Ulanbaatar, 6 Nov -- The MPRP Central Committee Politburo has adopted a resolution on the results of the working visit to the Soviet Union of J. Batmonh, MPRP Central Committee general secretary and Mongolian Council of Ministers chairman. This visit, the document emphasizes, was a vivid new demonstration of the indestructible friendship and fraternity of the two countries' peoples and provided convincing evidence of the complete mutual understanding and profound trust which reflect the unity of aims and interests of the MPRP and the CPSU. It confirmed the unbending determination to strengthen and deepen all-around cooperation between the two parties, countries, and peoples in the interests of the successful building of socialism and communism in Mongolia and the USSR and of their close collaboration in the international arena. The Politburo fully and entirely approved the results of the visit.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES JAPANESE NEWSPAPER OFFICIAL

LD062100 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 6 TASS -- Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of culture of the USSR, received Kikuo Watanabe, president of the newspaper HOKKAIDO SHIMBUN. During the conversation which passed in a friendly atmosphere Petr Demichev and Kikuo Watanabe touched on questions related to the development of cultural ties with the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido.

JAPAN'S LDP ENDORSES NAKASONE AS PARTY LEADER

LD061748 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo November 6 TASS -- The extraordinary congress of the Libral Democratic Party [LDP] endorsed today the decision taken earlier by a session of Liberal Democratic deputies on electing Yasuhiro Nakasone chairman of the party. As chairman of the majority party, Nakasone formed a new government. Susumu Nikaido was reelected deputy chairman of the party.

Addressing the congress, Nakasone stressed that the government he is heading would work for a further consolidation of Japanese-American relations and in the sphere of the home policy -- for maintaining favourable economic situation and restructuring the financial system.

U.S., JAPAN TO EXCHANGE MILITARY TECHNOLOGY

LD061707 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo November 6 TASS -- The first meeting of the Japanese-U.S. committee on the transfer of military technology has opened in the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs today. Concrete ways for the transfer of the Japanese specialists' latest achievements in the field of science and technology to the U.S. military-industrial complex are being discussed at the meeting, the local press reports. The democratic public of Japan is firmly protesting against the technical assistance which is being given by Tokyo to the militarist programmes worked out in Washington, and is demanding that the Pentagon's access to advanced Japanese technology be barred.

MORE U.S.-JAPANESE MILITARY EXERCISES SCHEDULED

LD061713 Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo November 6 TASS -- U.S.-Japanese air exercises codenamed "Cope North-85" will be held on November 12-15 in the area of the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido. The command of the U.S. Armed Forces in Japan had (?announced) that the purpose of the forthcoming exercises is to practice various air operations. U.S. Air Force units are being brought to the country's north for the participation in the exercises.

The scope and frequency of Japanese-U.S. military exercises in Japan's north have sharply increased of late. Big exercises involving units of the U.S. "Rapid Deployment Force" took place recently in direct proximity to Soviet state borders. The local press points out that Tokyo's and Washington's incessant military games heighten tension in the Far East and pose a real threat to peace and security.

USSR, DPRK FOREIGN TRADE MINISTERS CONFER 2 NOV

PM051445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Matters Discussed"]

[Text] USSR Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev and DPRK Foreign Trade Minister Choe Chong-kun had a talk 2 November. Questions of the further development of trade and economic ties between the two countries were discussed.

SIKH EXTREMISTS ARRIVE IN PAKISTAN FROM WEST

LD062050 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 6 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Chekhonin writes:

It became known that a group of ringleaders of the Sikh extremists who had found asylum in the West arrived in Pakistan. With the knowledge of official Islamabad they intend to hold another anti-Indian gathering and to work out at it "programme of actions in new conditions" aimed at tearing away the state of Punjab from India and at creating a puppet state of "Khalistan" on its oasis. There is no need to guess what sort the planned "actions" will be. Their nature is indicated by a wide range of anti-Indian actions of the extremists in the past. These were the provoking of separatist actions in India, financial and military aid to terroristic groupings, the sending of hired assassins into India and, finally, the staging in the USA, Britain and Canada of the celebration of Indira Gandhi's villainous assassination.

Going by statements by one of the extremists' ringleaders Jagjit Singh Chohan, political assassination of Indian leaders will be attempted.

Thus, it is intended again to throw a defiance to the Indian people from Pakistan's territory. And this defiance is made not only by a group of the Sikh extremists. They are backed by far more serious forces, above all, influential politicians and certain services in the USA that gave asylum to bandit separatists in the United States. It is those forces precisely that encourage the extremists, by planning the holding of so-called "hearings on Punjab" in the Congress. These are also the British authorities that silently sanctioned the creation in Britain of the so-called "Khalistan government in exile" and its general consulates. This is, finally, the Ziaul Haq military regime whose ringleaders personally sanctioned the holding of an anti-Indian gathering of the extremists in Lahore.

The question arises how the actions of official Islamabad go together with the assurances that its leader made recently in Delhi when he promised to "build the relations of confidence and respect between the two peoples and create the atmosphere of security and tranquility in the region"? Staying in the Indian capital, the head of the Pakistani regime declared: "Some people see the clouds of war. I tried to dispel them." In what way, it is interesting to know. Perhaps, by staging new anti-Indian subversive actions of the extremists from the Pakistani territory? The international public is aware that such methods of "improving" the Pakistani-Indian relations do not meet the interests of thepeoples of both countries.

UK REJECTS CALLS FOR EXTRADITION OF SIKH LEADER

PM071148 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 6

[Own correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov dispatch" "The Criminal Must be Called to Account"]

[Text] Delhi -- India's High Commission in London has demanded that the British Government hand over to the judicial authorities J. Chohan, leader of the so-called "Khalistan movement," who has repeatedly used London's radio to call on Sikh terrorists to commit acts of violence against Indian leaders. This was reported by the newspaper THE HINDUSTAN TIMES.

The call was first made on 12 June, when a BBC correspondent interviewed Chohan in London and he openly called for physical violence against Indira Gandhi.

At the time, India's Government drew the attention of the British Foreign Office to the impermissibility of giving criminals access to the airwaves. However, the British authorities ignored this. Immediately following Indira Gandhi's assassination, THE HINDUSTAN TIMES WRITES, Chohan was again given an opportunity, this time in the British press, to appeal to Sikh terrorists from the underground group calling itself the "Khalistan commandos" to launch a campaign aimed at assassinating India's new prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi.

All this caused great indignation in India. A mass protest demonstration in which thousands of Indians took part was held in front of the BBC correspondent's offices in Delhi on 5 November. They condemned the British authorities for protecting the criminal Chohan and the BBC for offering him the opportunity to come out with new anti-Indian statements. In his latest interview, Chohan spoke of Rajiv Gandhi as "the next assassination target."

The participants in the meeting demanded that the British Government extradite Chohan so that he can be tried as a criminal.

INDIAN SITUATION 'RETURNING TO NORMAL'

PM061202 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov and TASS dispatches under general heading: "The Situation in India"]

[Text] Delhi (IZVESTIYA own correspondent) -- The situation in India is gradually returning to normal. News reports are pouring into Delhi from all corners of the country about the Indian people's complete support for Rajiv Gandhi's appointment as prime minister.

An additional nine members of the cabinet headed by R. Gandhi were sworn in on the evening of 4 November.

R. Gandhi, according to THE TIMES OF INDIA, has brought into his government all ministers from I. Gandhi's government except one. All cabinet members have retained the portfolios they held under Gandhi, which confirms the continuity of the new government's policy. R. Gandhi has retained the foreign minister's portfolio, just as I. Gandhi did, THE TIMES OF INDIA notes.

In accordance with Hindu traditions, Indira Gandhi's ashes were collected in special urns from the site of her cremation at 0600 on 5 November. These urns will be sent by train to India's various states and union territories in order to give the population an opportunity to pay their last respects to the country's dead leader.

Newspapers report that life in the cities is settling down. All stores are open in Delhi, and milk, vegetables, fruit, and bread have appeared on the shelves. Adequate supplies of kerosene, coal, and other fuel have been provided for the population. City transportation is operating again. The curfew in the capital has been lifted between 0500 and 2100.

According to press reports, the curfew has been either lifted or reduced in most cities were provocative onslaughts took place, as well as in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Bihar. Peace and quiet have been restored in the states of Haryana, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Karnataka.

Thousands of Sikh families, which sought refuge in police stations and other official buildings during the pogroms, are being gradually resettled in specially established camps. THE HINDUSTAN TIMES notes today that most disturbances occurred in the capital, Delhi. M. Wali, new lieutenant governor of the Union Territory of Delhi, noted that 458 persons died in Delhi in 4 days of religious-communal clashes.

"Defenders of active peace," consisting of patriotically inclined citizens of the capital, both Hindu and Sikh, participated in the struggle against disorders.

Delhi, 5 Nov (TASS) -- The establishment of an official commission, led by a member of the republic's supreme court, to investigate all circumstances of the criminal assassination of Indira Gandhi, who died, as a result of a conspiracy, at the hands of hired assassins, has been announced in India's capital.

MOSCOW HINDI CITES PRAVDA ARTICLE ON GANDHI

BK061445 Moscow in Hindi to India 1130 GMT 5 Nov 84

["Summary" of undated PRAVDA article]

[Text] The past week has been one of the most tragic in India's history. On 31 October, Indira Gandhi was felled by the hands of murderers. The country lost its proven leader who had headed its government for many years. The hearts of all Indian people were shaken by this monstrous crime.

It is now clear that this conspiracy was hatched by external and internal enemies of a united India. The crime is being investigated in detail in order to determine who was behind the persons who sprayed bullets on Mrs Indira Gandhi and where the threads of conspiracy lead. One thing is clear: It was a political murder of far-reaching intentions.

The conspirators were not just aiming at Indira Gandhi, they raised their hand against the unity of India in an attempt to incite national and communal riots and set people of various religions and casts against one another. In this very grave situation, the ruling Indian National Congress-I Party and the new Indian Government under the leadership of Rajiv Gandhi have taken extraordinary measures. In Delhi and other cities, people of various religions and castes are founding peace and reconciliation committees. Peace is returning to the streets of the Indian capital. New steps are being taken to normalize the situation. The day before yesterday, India bade final farewell to its daughter. Approximately, 104 heads of state, prime ministers, and high officials were present at the cremation, reflecting India's high international prestige and great constructive role in the international forums, especially in the Nonaligned Movement. Mrs. Indira Gandhi remained the chairperson of the Nonaligned Movement until the minute.

These days Indian newspapers, and radio and television programs continuously reflect the dominant thought that the assassination of Mrs Indira Gandhi will not change the Indian policy of struggle for peace and disarmament and support for the forces in the developing nations working against imperialism and colonialism. The PATRIOT writes: Mrs Indira Gandhi's barbaric assassination was also an attempt to murder a strong, unified, and economically developed India, which is facing imperialist endeavors to implement worldwide dangerous designs. That is why it is essential to continue opposing these designs. All patriots and democratic forces of India agree with and support these thoughts.

Talking to the PRAVDA correspondent, Mrs Aruna Asaf Ali, a great freedom fighter of India and president of the Indian National Women's Federation and International Lenin Peace Prize winner, said Mrs Indira Gandhi became a victim of conspiracy by internal reactionaries and imperialist forces. She steadfastly supported the right of each nationality to progress independently and defined its identity and values, thus drawing hatred from elements opposing these principles. Mrs Indira Gandhi knew that she was threatened.

Just 1 day before the assassination, speaking at Orissa, she said that if she were assassinated, her death would also serve the cause of further development of a strong and unified India. Today, these words are considered as a political directive and an appeal to strengthen India's unity and its policy of peace in international affairs, as well as its further march on the path of progress.

[The preceding item was repeated in Moscow in Urdu to India at 1200 GMT on 5 November]

U.S. EFFORTS TO TOPPLE GANDHI CITED PRIOR TO DEATH

PM061517 [Editorial Report] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 31 October publishes on page 4 under the rubric "International Notes" a 1,000-word S. Bulantsev article entitled "Reconnoiter and Undermine.'" The article alleges that "for many years the CIA has been doing dirty work in India with a view to undermining its national unity and territorial integrity and splitting it up into a number of 'banana republics' obedient to Washington." It goes on to maintain that the CIA steps up the scale of its subversive operations in developing countries on the eve of important elections, as "the American spy system has always considered elections the most convenient time for realizing its tasks." The writer concludes his article as follows:

"There is another reason why the CIA sharply steps up its subversive activity during election campaigns in developing countries -- to prevent an election victory for political forces that are known for their active anti-imperialist stance. There can be no doubt that Washington is prepared to pay any price to remove the Indian National Congress (I), whose leader is Indira Gandhi, from the country's helm. The consistent peace-loving policy of her government is a serious obstacle to Washington's realization of its regional and global imperial ambitions and claims to world supremacy. It is no accident, therefore, that Indian leaders have also found themselves in the CIA's sights.

"The essence of American policy toward the developing countries may be defined briefly -- state terrorism. This definition most fully reflects the multifaceted subversive activity that U.S. imperialism and its tool, the CIA, are conducting worldwide against undesirable governments and political forces, whether in Nicaragua, India, or elsewhere. This policy may be traced particularly clearly under the present administration. Calls for vigilance in the face of these dangerous intrigues are being made increasingly frequently in young developing countries."

PRAVDA REVIEWS 'TYPICAL' MAIL ON AFGHANISTAN

PM061131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[V. Shurygin "Letter Roundup"]

[Text] Anger and condemnation aimed at those who are waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan, expression of feelings of solidarity, and a striving to help the Afghan people who are building a new life -- these are the typical features of the mail on Afghanistan received by PRAVDA's editorial board.

"Our team often discusses events concerning Afghanistan," writes V.V. Vorobyev, a worker from Yelets city in Lipetsk Oblast. "We are proud that our country is helping the friendly Afghan people by word and deed." The dushman gangs are destroying schools and hospitals, and killing completely innocent people, the letter continues, simply because people in Afghantan want to live in a new way.

Tell our Afghan friends that they can always count on our fraternal help. T.V. Kolenkov writes from Riga in the Latvian SSR: "Imperialist propaganda is spreading lies and slander about the presence of the limited contingent of our troops in Afghanistan. Soviet people understand that this is only an expression of impotent fury because NATO has not managed to secure the anti-Soviet bridgehead in Afghanistan that it needed if a government favorable to them was to be installed in power in that country.

Labor veteran M.G. Vityukov, a PRAVDA reader from Ufa, calls on our Afghan friends to increase their revolutionary vigilance and to give the revolution's enemies their just deserts for their crimes against the Afghan people.

The Soviet people rejoice the Afghan people's successes in building the new life and share their own experience in resolving the kind of complex socioeconomic problems facing that country.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON DRA PARTY POLITBURO SESSION

PM061225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Routine Session"]

[Text] Kabul, 29 Oct -- A routine session of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo has been held here, chaired by Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council. Addressing the session, the Afghan leader noted the importance of events held to mark the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the PDPA in a worthy fashion. B. Karmal said that the PDPA and DRA Government were consistently implementing progressive socioeconomic transformations and successfully resolving questions of cultural building and the establishment of lasting peace in the country.

Pointing to the need to further reinforce and swell the party's ranks, he noted that an important precondition for dealing a decisive blow to the counterrevolution, which has entrenched itself abroad and, supported by international imperialism headed by the United States and local reaction, is committing crimes against the Afghan people, is the PDPA's enhanced influence among the working people.

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo session also examined questions relating to the party's work to immortalize the memory of heroes of the revolutionary struggle in Afghanistan.

KABUL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT BOMBERS EXECUTED

LD050959 Moscow TASS in English 0837 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Kabul November 5 TASS -- As was reported by the BAKHTAR news agency, the death sentence, which was passed on nine criminals by the special revolutionary court of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has been carried into effect here. The criminals made an explosion at the Kabul International Airport, on August 31, this year. 13 persons were killed and more than 200 were injured in the explosion.

DRA OFFICIALLY PROTESTS PAKISTANI 'PROVOCATIONS'

LD021653 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Kabul November 2 TASS -- A protest was declared at the Foreign Ministry of Afghanistan to the charge d'affaires of Pakistan in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan over a new provocation perpetrated by Pakistani troops in the area of Barikowt (Konarha Province). On October 29 fire was opened from Pakistani territory at two Afghan Airforce helicopters during their landing, which resulted in damage to the helicopters.

Despite repeated demarches by Afghanistan, the Pakistani side carries on provocations against the DRA. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the protest statement of the DRA Foreign Ministry says, denounces these provocative actions and regards them as being directed at aggravating the situation in the region. The responsibility for the consequences of those hostile actions rests entirely with the Islamabad authorities.

USSR-DRA FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY NOTED

PM061227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] Kabul, 29 Oct -- A ceremonial meeting devoted to the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Afghanistan was held in Kabul yesterday. It was attended by M.A. Watanjar, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, and other officials. A report was delivered at the meeting by 'A.M. Sarboland, member of the PDPA Central Committee, deputy chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, and deputy chairman of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society.

In the present complex international situation, the Soviet Union is a consistent fighter for peace and against the arms race unleashed by international imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, 'A.M. Sarboland said. Afghanistan fully supports the USSR's peace-loving policy.

Prior to the ceremonial meeting, a large photographic exhibition entitled "The Great Lenin -- Founder of Soviet-Afghan Friendship" was opened.

PRAVDA OUTLINES 'TENSE' SITUATION IN BANGLADESH

PM011443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[Report entitled "Situation in Bangladesh" from roundup of correspondent and TASS reports under general heading "From the Stream of Events"]

[Text] 31 Oct -- The situation in Bangladesh remains tense. General H.M. Ershad, head of the country's military administration, announced last Saturday the indefinite postponement of the elections scheduled for 8 December. The opposition forces, made up of an alliance of 15 left-wing and democratic parties including the Communist Party and also an alliance of 3 conservative groupings, favor the immediate democratization of political life. A general strike supporting this demand was recently held in approximately 60 of the country's cities and there were stormy demonstrations and meetings in the capital.

A mass protest campaign is starting in the country. A coordinated plan of action by the opposition envisages a "2-week opposition" campaign, holding a 24-hour strike, and mounting a civil disobedience movement.

COMMENTARY ON GROMYKO-NGUYEN CO THACH TALKS

OW051045 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: The world public is paying particular attention to the joint Soviet-Vietnam communique on the USSR vist by SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

Our station observer writes: The current visit is particularly important because it takes place prior to the sixth anniversary of the signing of the USSR-Vietnam friendship and cooperation treaty.

The joint communique stresses: At the Moscow talks, it was emphasized that the relations between our two countries, which are based on the Marxist-Leninist principles and socialist internationalism, are in line with the treaty and the long-term program for developing economic, scientific, and technical cooperation approved last October, are becoming increasingly profound and take on a new form and content.

Our station observer continues: The Moscow talks have once again affirmed the fraternal solidarity between our two countries and their complete identify of views on all current world issues. Our two countries express their concern over the increasing world tension due to the warlike policy of the U.S. Government and its NATO allies. The Soviet Union and Vietnam concur that in this situation, the socialist countries' solidarity and their close cooperation in the international arena is of a particular importance. Our two countries highly value the role of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for peace, and highly value India's activities as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam proceed from identical standpoints in assessing the situations in the Korean peninsula, Afghanistan, the Near East, and Central America.

The joint communique stresses that our two countries advocate normalizing good-neighborly relations with China on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and avoiding harm to other countries.

Our station observer continues: Of course, the Soviet-Vietnam talks take on a momentous significance in the discussion of the situation in Southeast Asia. The two sides denounce the continuous interference by imperialist and hegemonist forces in the internal affairs of the region's countries, as well as their scheme to encroach on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Indochinese countries. They voice their solidarity with, and support for, the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea.

The Soviet side stresses that the Soviet Union fully supports fraternal Vietnam in its struggle to build socialism and defend its national sovereignty and independence. The Soviet Union voices its unswerving support for the constructive efforts of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea aimed at achieving a political solution for all Southeast Asian problems, ensuring peace and stability in the region, and normalizing the Indochina-ASEAN political dialogue.

The Moscow talks stressed the importance of close future cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the international arena. The joint communique emphasizes that that cooperation will significantly contribute to the common struggle of the socialist community nations and of all the planet's progressive forces for peace and socialism.

ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-SRV TREATY PRAISED

OW041234 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Station Commentary: "Fraternal Friendship, Practical Cooperation"]

[Text] A new brilliant page of history in relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam was marked on 3 November 1978 when they signed the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, reviewed their past achievements, and opened the fine prospects for their future cooperation.

The treaty noted the glorious traditions generated by the Russian October Revolution and the Vietnamese August Revolution in the fraternal relations of cooperation based on the Marxist-Leninist principles and socialist internationalism.

The past 6 years have revealed the great significance of the treaty that has substantially enhanced Soviet-Vietnamese relations as a whole. Currently, the cooperation between our two countries involves many spheres -- political, economic, cultural, scientific, and technical.

The fraternal friendship between the Soviet Union and Vietnam is built on the solid foundation of the altruistic relationship between the two countries' communist parties and on the parties' increasingly strengthened solidarity and singlemeindedness specified in the resolutions of their annual party congresses. This gives our two peoples good reason to be proud.

This solidarity and single-mindedness was clearly reaffirmed at the Moscow meeting last June between Comrade Chernenko and Comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong. Both sides examined the fundamental issues, their foreign and domestic policies, and the prospects for comprehensive cooperation between the two parties and the two states, and stressed their total unanimity of views on all current international affairs.

Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in the economic sphere is currently developing well. The Soviet people know and understand the postwar problems encountered by the fraternal people of Vietnam. They have assisted their Vietnamese friends in restoring and developing the key economic sectors and contributed in increasing the SRV's economic independence.

With Soviet aid, more than 200 vital projects have been built and put into operation. The Soviet Union is now assisting Vietnam in planning and building 100 more projects or new ways of cooperation. Moreover, the two countries have signed a number of agreements on expanding the training of specialist cadres and skilled workers for Vietnam. There have also been agreements on a new form of accepting Vietnamese youths to serve their apprenticeship and work directly at factories and enterprises in the Soviet Union as well as at the projects in Vietnam that have been built and equipped with Soviet aid.

The two countries are concentrating on combining the national economic plans and the long-term measure of developing the important economic, scientific, technical, and cultural sectors. This task is based on the long-term program signed together with the treaty. Another important feature of the coordination between our two countries is their activities in the international arena.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam, strictly proceeding from the principles and objectives of the socialist foreign policy, want peace to build the country.

The Soviet and Vietnamese peoples, who have experienced the horrible devastating wars waged by the fascists and imperialists, have no other earnest desire than to live and work in peace.

Therefore, each article of the treaty is imbued with this spirit and does not contain a word or sentence aimed at a third country.

The Soviet and Vietnamese peoples will resolutely remain loyal to the treaty and will continue the firm struggle to consolidate the fraternal relations, solidarity, and singlemindedness of the socialist countries. The Soviet Union and Vietnam will continue their activities for the sake of international peace and security and against all schemes of the imperialists and reactionaries.

The Soviet people are grateful to the Vietnamese people for their positive support for the Soviet state's Leninist foreign policy and its peace inititatives aimed at restricting the arms race, developing international cooperation, and safeguarding world peace.

For its part, the Soviet Union positively supports the constructive proposal for a dialogue advanced by Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, which advocate normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia and turning this region into a zone of peace, stability, and friendship.

The Soviet Union extends its full sympathy for the SRV's struggle to protect its sovereignty and right to development in peace and supports Vietnam's efforts in consolidating the fraternal alliance of the three Indochinese countries.

The Soviet-Vietnamese treaty has proven over the past years to be a steady tool in the struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and for international security, as well as in the fight against the imperialists and reactionaries. It has also exerted a positive effect on the situation in Asia and the rest of the world.

NOVOYE VREMYA CITED ON INDOCHINESE ECONOMIC TIES

BK021447 Moscow in Camobdian to Kampuchea 1330 GMT 31 Oct 84

[NOVOYE VREMYA article: "Vitally Indispensable" -- date not given]

[Text] Nearly 18 months have elapsed since the conference of Lao, Kampuchean, and Vietnamese leaders was held in Vientiane. The conference participants decided to establish economic cooperation committees aimed at expanding economic relations and coordinating national economic development plans. It was also decided to set up committees for cooperation in specific sectors, such as economy, science, technology, and education. The tripartite committees for economic, scientific, technological, and cultural cooperation have met regularly. These meetings discussed questions about coordinating the activities of the SRV, LPDR, and PRK in agriculture, primarily in rice growing. As a result, new high-yield rice strains planted in the SRV are now being grown in Laos and Kampuchea. For this reason, according to estimates by agronomists, the average crop yield will double.

Not long ago, the first meeting of the heads of the economic planning organizations from Kampuchea, Laos, and Vietnam was held in Ho Chi Minh City. The fraternal countries have made it a tradition to work out their financial policy together. The fact that their national economies have been brought steadily closer to each other is of special significance.

In an interview with NOVOYE VREMYA, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Vietnam State Planning Committee, Comrade Vo Van Kiet explained: Our cooperation encompasses several sectors and has been very fruitful.

I am confident that in the future, it will result in greater prosperity, for this is something vitally indispensible for each of our countries. Vietnam has gained experience in socialist construction for nearly 40 years. Laos and Kampuchea have only recently started on the path to socialism. Our three countries have the same common goal. Through mutual assistance and with the support of other socialist countries, we are now solving current tasks in economic construction, said Comrade Vo Van Kiet, chairman of the Vietnam State Planning Committee.

There are plenty of examples reflecting this situation. Vietnam has quite an impressive experience in building and repairing roads and bridges. For this reason, Vietnamese transportation cadres are helping to carry out work in many provinces and towns in Kampuchea and Laos by supervising the smooth operation of their communications and transport systems. Another service that is an example of cooperation can be seen in the fact that Vietnam has reserved its already refurished Danang port for the shipment of goods by the LPDR without imposing any charges. Therefore, Laos has, in effect, been given access to the sea. As for the Vietnamese port of Ho Chi Minh, it has become a point of transit for goods from abroad to the PRK. Here, fuel oil, foodstuffs, and consumer goods are transferred to smaller freighters that later steam up the river toward Kampuchea.

Vietnamese specialists are currently assisting their colleagues in developing both public health and education services. For example, after emerging from the hellhole of the Pol Pot regime, Kampuchea today is experiencing an acute shortage of cadres. For this reason, hundreds of young Kampuchean men and women are studying specialized courses at upper and medium levels in various Vietnamese higher education institutes and technical schools. They will become specialists of great use to their motherland.

The Soviet weekly NOVOYE VREMYA concluded that the mutually beneficial cooperation among the Indochinese countries is successfully influencing the establishment of modern material and technical foundations, an increase in the export capability, and especially a solution to the tasks of improving the well-being of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese, and Lao peoples.

GORBACHEV TO VISIT UK 'NEXT MONTH,' MEET THATCHER

LD062005 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1857 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, a senior member of the Soviet Politburo is to visit Britain for about a week next month.

Mr Gorbachev, who has been named as a possible successor to Mr Chernenko, is regarded as the highest-ranking Soviet minister to visit Britain since Mr Kosygin in 1967.

The visit, announced today by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, is being made at the invitation of the speaker, Mr Bernard Wetherill, and the lord chancellor, Lord Hailsham.

Mr Gorbachev will lead a delegation from the Supreme Soviet, whose members will take part in a number of discussions with parliamentarians.

He will also meet the Prime Minister -- who mentioned his visit in the Commons today -- other ministers, opposition leader Mr Neil Kinnock and other party leaders.

BRITISH SUPPORT FOR SOUTH AFRICA CRITICIZED

LD061031 Moscow TASS in English 0712 GMT 6 NOV 84

[Text] Moscow November 6 TASS -- Britain's criminal contribution to the continuous renewal and consolidation of the racist military machine, including the air force, is one of the factors which enables Pretoria to carry out new military ventures against its neighbours. This is how the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (RED STAR) qualifies the actions of British firms which, despite London's repeated assurances of observance of appropriate U.N. resolutions, continue to provide Pretoria with military hardware and military technology in circumvention of the U.N. embargo.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA describes as cynical the fact of the delivery of radar equipment for military purposes to the racist-ruled Republic of South Africa by the British firm "Marconi". The equipment is priced at five million pounds sterling. The first batch of such equipment has already been shipped from the firm's factories in Chelmsford. It has also become known that it was two years ago that Britain's Board of Trade issued an export license for the equipment the military purpose of which is obvious.

In this connection the newspaper writes that a flight control operations centre of the South African Air Force is located east of Johannesburg. It is precisely from there that the flight controllers direct the piratic actions of racist aircraft against neighbouring African countries. The controllers have at their disposal the most up-to-date equipment, mainly that of British make.

Each act of South Africa's military aggression against neighbouring African countries, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA points out, depends in this or that degree on air support. South Africa's aircraft constantly conduct air reconnaissance, penetrating deep into the air space of independent African countries. Large-scale aggressive operations against neighbouring Angola, as for example the operation "Proteus" in August 1981, were usually preceded by massive bombardment or air-launched missile strikes against ground targets.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES FRG OPPOSITION DELEGATION

PM061125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Broad Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] On 31 October B.N. Ponomarev, Politburo candidate member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, received P. Glotz, member of the Social Democratic Party [SPD] of Germany Presidium and federal secretary of the SPD, who is in Moscow heading a delegation of the SPD journal NEUE GESELLSCHAFT at the invitation of the editorial board of the journal KOMMUNIST.

The chief topic of the talks was the development of the world situation, in Europe above all, following the deployment of new American nuclear missiles on the European Continent. The participants in the talks advocated that every effort be made to halt the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, and to begin their reduction.

In this connection, the CPSU representatives described in detail the Soviet peace proposals advanced in the speeches of K.U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman.

The CPSU representatives pointed to the antiwar movement's significant contribution to the defense of peace. It again showed its impressive strength during the Week of Peace in a number of West European countries.

Questions of relations between the USSR and the FRG were touched upon. The Soviet side declared that the deployment of American nuclear missiles on the Federal Republic's territory has increased tension in international relations, including in relations between the FRG and the USSR, and increased the danger of nuclear war.

The SPD representatives set forth their position on questions of disarmament and East-West relations, which was formulated in the decisions of the last SPD Congress in May 1984.

Both parties' representatives advocated continuing the exchange of opinions for better mutual understanding and in the interests of peace and the peoples' security.

Participating in the talks on the CPSU side were R.I. Kosolapov, CPSU Central Committee member and chief editor of the journal KOMMUNIST, and V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Deaprtment; and on the SPD side -- K. Voigt, FRG Bundestag deputy and Foreign Policy Commission chairman of the SPD's Bundestag faction, and (G.) Schuhmacher, executive editor of the journal NEUE GESELLSCHAFT.

SOVIET EXPERTS CRITICIZE SWEDISH NEUTRALITY

PM070905 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 26 Oct 84 p 6

[Harald Hamrin dispatch: "'Regrettable Rumpus' Is Moscow's View"]

[Text] Moscow, Oct -- There is deep, widespread suspicion in Moscow of Sweden and its policy of neutrality. This suspicion is formulated fairly openly by researchers and journalists who specialize in Sweden and the Nordic area. For obvious reasons, military officers and politicians in positions of responsibility are more cautious in their choice of words.

At the same time, all sources stress the Soviet Union's respect for Sweden's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Soviet Union wants "good and trusting relations" with Sweden. However, there are, unfortunately, elements in the public debate which upset relations. Official Swedish policy and the action of the government contain elements which are "noted" in official circles in Moscow, it is said.

This is a rough summary of a week's talks in the Soviet capital with half a dozen researchers, journalists, officers, diplomats, and prominent politicians. The initiative for the talks was taken by DAGENS NYHETER, and in no case were prepared questions submitted in advance.

"We consider that Sweden is a neutral country pursuing a responsible policy," Vadim Zagladin said. "There are cases when Sweden is subjected to a certain amount of pressure from other countries in the West to depart from this policy, but we respect Sweden's policy as it is."

Zagladin is deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department. He is probably the highest-ranking Soviet politician with his own profound experience with Sweden from talks with a series of Swedish politicians over the years.

Zagladin stressed that in Sweden, too, "there is a majority who consider that Sweden should have good relations with the Soviet Union." But at the same time, there are also "those who have a hostile attitude toward the Soviet Union."

He expressed regrets at the "campaign" being conducted in Sweden in connection with submarine and airspace violations that are quite groundlessly ascribed to the Soviet Union. "It is no accident that every time a visit to the Soviet Union by a delegation from the Swedish Riksdag is just around the corner or a ministerial visit is imminent, an incident of this sort surfaces," he said.

Zagladin also pointed out that, "If there have been occasions" when Sweden has allowed itself to be ruled by the NATO nations' and Japan's joint so-called Cocom list in its trading relations with the Soviet Union, "this is contrary to neutralist policy." The Cocom list includes a number of products, especially in the field of high technology, which the nations attached to Cocom have undertaken not to export to the East.

Asked by DAGENS NYHETER whether Sweden has given way to direct pressure from the Cocom nations, Zagladin replied: "I am no specialist on trade questions, but there have been such cases."

General Yuriy Lebedev of the Soviet General Staff also expressed regrets over the "rumpus" in Sweden surrounding alleged Soviet violations. "Why is this rumpus continuing in Sweden?" Lebedev asked, referring to a statement made to TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA by Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom, who said that there is no foundation for any guesswork about the nationality of the submarines carrying out the violations. He said that "I am not primarily addressing my question to the government." But when asked whether he considers that the Swedish Government is doing enough to counter the "campaign" against the Soviet Union, he said: "It is of course correct that the Swedish Government could react negatively to these phenomena that occur in the country. It could let it be known that those statements are without foundation."

Some journalists and researchers with whom DAGENS NYHETER spoke are considerably more critical. APN's Sweden specialist Igor Pavlov said that the general point of departure of his analysis of Sweden is that Sweden pursues a policy of neutrality and that the Soviet Union has full respect for this policy. But he also immediately pointed out that there are "shortcomings in Sweden's policy of neutrality." "This is noticed in the Soviet Union, and it is not allowed to pass unremarked," he said.

As did two researchers at the World Economy and International Relations Institute (IMEMO) -- Lev Voronkov and Yuriy Andreyev -- Pavlov pointed to a number of circumstances which he thinks increase Sweden's "one-sided dependence on the United States and NATO." These include Swedish trade's overwhelmingly Western direction, military-industrial cooperation with the United States/NATO, and Swedish military exports. "If you sit down on something that does not belong to you, someone could pull the chair out from under you and then you would end up on the floor," he said. He said that he did not doubt that Swedish defense efforts have a purely defensive character. "But if Sweden follows this path it will become increasingly dependent on foreign countries and on supplies from the NATO nations," he said. "It is obvious to us that Sweden is running the risk of increasing its dependence on foreign countries, and it is no secret that this dependence is one-sided.

Pavlov agreed with an analysis of Swedish foreign policy contained in a book by researcher Lev Voronkov and previously reported by DAGENS NYHETER. Voronkov takes the view that Sweden's traditional policy of neutrality, which aims at keeping Sweden out of a possible war, has to a large extent played out its role. Instead, Sweden should pursue a more active peace policy whose goal is to prevent the outbreak of war. "The time has come for a reorientation as far as Swedish foreign policy is concerned," Pavlov said. "More investment must be made in foreign policy, not just in more and more effective weapons. There are some real possibilities for Sweden to obtain guarantees from the nuclear powers."

On this particular point, Vadim Zagladin told DAGENS NYHETER that it "is fully possible to unite" the traditional policy of neutrality with a more active foreign and peace policy. To what estent do these more openly critical views from journalists and researchers reflect the official Soviet view of Sweden? Vadim Zagladin stressed that it is President Konstantin Chernenko and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko -- "and not free researchers" -- who speak on the Soviet Union's behalf.

Novosti's Igor Pavlov also stressed thathis view is "personal." However, at the same time he asserted that "Soviet diplomats and observers" share his view that Sweden's policy of neutrality "limits Sweden's ability to promote detente in the nuclear age." Of the "shortcomings" in Swedish neutralist policy, he said: "The Soviet Foreign Ministry understands these tendencies very well, even if this is not reflected in official statements." The reason for this official restraint, in Pavlov's view, is that people want to strive for good relations with Sweden and "not irritate the Palme government." "We consider the Palme government to be a workers' governemnt, a sort of ally within the international workers' movement," Pavlov said. "We understand the government's situation very well and Palme's situation -- he has enemies in his own house; we do not want to harm him." But at the same time he accused not only the Swedish moderates, but also "the Social Democrats and the government" of seeing the military threat to Sweden "from one side only, that is, only from the Soviet side." "The submarine syndrome shows this quite clearly," he said.

View Scandinavia's Strategic Role

PM070909 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 29 Oct 84 p 6

[Harold Hamrin dispatch: "We Are Ready To Negotiate About a Nuclear-Free Zone"]

[Text] Moscow, Oct -- Tension in the Nordic area has grown as a result of various measures by NATO. Norwegian policy amounts to a break with the country's undertakings to maintain a nuclear-free status in peacetime. Therefore, a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area would be a confidence-building measure that could lead to a reduction in tension. So said Soviet politicians and security policy experts, who are well acquainted with the situation in northern Europe, in a series of interviews with DAGENS NYHETER in Moscow.

The persons interviewed -- politicians, officers, researchers, and journalists -- expressed somewhat different views on certain points of detail, but they all declared that the Soviet Union is prepared to start negotiations immediately on a nuclear-free zone with "all interested parties."

A representative of the Soviet General Staff, Major General Yuriy Lebedev, told DAGENS NYHETER that the U.S. decision to deploy ships and aircraft with nuclear-armed cruise missiles in the North Atlantic "undoubtedly raises the level of tension" in northern Europe. The "most probable" flight path for these cruise missiles from an operational area in the North Atlantic crosses the Nordic countries -- at least if their targets are located in the northeastern Soviet Union and on the Kola peninsula, with its major naval base outside Murmansk.

The Soviet Novosti news agency's Scandinavia specialist Igor Pavlov said that Sweden, Denmark, and Norway are located on "territories that are of vital significance to the Soviet Union." "The Soviet Union cannot be indifferent to the way in which these territories are used by the United States and NATO," he said. Pavlov also pointed to the cruise missiles' (like the Pershing II missiles') important role in U.S. and NATO war planning and said that these weapons systems "also amount to a threat to Sweden."

Pavlov gave the reminder that after the end of World War II, Denmark and Norway began negotiations with Sweden on a Nordic defense league. However, those negotiations foundered and the two countries joined NATO instead. But in the years after joining NATO, Denmark and Norway formulated a base and nuclear policy which meant that no foreign bases or nuclear arms would be allowed on those countries' territories in peacetime.

"The United States and NATO are now pursuing an aggressive anti-Soviet policy," Pavlov said. "That is why attempts are being made to undermine the Danish and Norwegian base and nuclear policies." He takes the view that there is "a growing tendency" in Denmark and Norway to interpret this policy "in the direction of scrapping the restrictions that presently exist on the stationing of foreign military units and equipment on Danish and Norwegian territory." He pointed in particular to the contingency stockpiling in central Norway of heavy materiel for a U.S. Marine brigade and to NATO's ever larger and more frequent maneuvers in Norway. From the Soviet viewpoint, the various U.S. military installations that form an indirect part of U.S. and NATO nuclear planning also cause concern, he said.

However, it is clear that there are different views in Moscow about these very installations -- radar and radio stations, listening apparatus for submarine warfare, and operational control aircraft like the AWACS.

In reply to a question about a Nordic nuclear-free zone, Gen Lebedev said that nuclear-free status for the Nordic area primarily means the absence of nuclear warheads and delivery systems for them. But he also said -- as his own "personal view" -- that "the infrastructure must also be taken into consideration." He was alluding to the various military installations that are an indirect part of NATO's nuclear planning.

Vadim Zagladin, a top politician within the CPSU Central Committee, also said that the stationing in Norway of certain U.S. "objects" such as AWACS and Loran C (submarine warfare) amounts to "a violation of the undertakings Norway at one time made." "If you are really going to talk about making the Nordic area into a nuclear-free zone, then you have to think about such things, too" he said. "However, this is a question for concrete negotiations."

Dr Lev Voronkov, researcher and specialist on Nordic security policy, expressly stated, however, that nuclear-free status for the Nordic area "is merely a question of nuclear arms." At the same time, he stressed that if the Soviet Union were to undertake to withdraw certain nuclear arms from its own territory in connection with the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area, this would have to take place within the framework of a larger-scale agreement. "It is a question of equality and equal security," he said. "Strategic stability must not be upset."

The U.S. ship-based cruise missiles in the Norwegian Sea are a threat to the Soviet Union and the Kola base, Voronkov said. "One way out would be if Norway were to propose to the United States that it cut its military activities in the North Atlantic and reduce its capacity to attack the Kola peninsula," he said.

Voronkov is also critical of the idea of linking the Baltic to a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area, something which has been proposed by Prime Minister Olof Palme, among others. "You can ask yourself whether those people who want to include the Baltic in a Nordic zone really do not want such a zone," he said, stressing at the same time that he is not referring to Prime Minister Palme.

According to Voronkov, nuclear arms in the Baltic are "part of the military balance in Europe" and should not be primarily seen on a Nordic viewpoint. What would be most desirable would be if it were possible to make the whole of Europe nuclear-free, or at least ideally create nuclear-free zones in the Nordic area, central Europe and the Balkans simultaneously. Simply linking the Baltic to the Nordic area "is not the right road," Voronkov said.

However, on this point he is partly contradicted by both Vadim Zagladin from the Central Committee and Yuriy Lebedev from the General Staff. Zagladin referred to the statements about the Baltic by Presidents Yuriy Andropov and Konstantin Chernenko. "Our position has not changed," Zagladin said. "We are ready to discuss this in connection with the question of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area." Gen Levedev also stressed that the question of nuclear-free status for the Baltic "is a question for northern Europe." To confuse matters further, Zagladin said, however, that the question of the Baltic's nuclear-free status should be discussed by all the "states on the shores of the Baltic," that is, central European states such as West Germany, East Germany, and Poland.

The impression given is simply that at present the Soviet Union is not prepared to show its hand -- it will save that until possible negotiations.

USSR, NORWAY EXCHANGE ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

PM061221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] In connection with the 40th anniversary of the Soviet Army's liberation of the northern regions of Norway from the German fascist invaders, the Governments of the USSR and Norway have exchanged greetings telegrams.

The USSR Council of Ministers telegram to Norwegian Prime Minister K. Willoch points out that 40 years ago the Soviet Army liberated the northern regions of Norway from the German fascist invaders, laying the foundation for the country's complete liberation and the restoration of its independence. We are confident that the historical experience of good-neighborliness and the traditions of cooperation in the struggle against fascism will continue to serve as the basis for relations between the Soviet Union and Norway, for the development of mutually advantageous relations in all spheres, and will help to strengthen trust, security, and world peace.

The telegram from the Norwegian head of government to the USSR Council of Ministers notes notes that the liberation of the northern regions of Norway was a signal to the rest of the country that World War II was coming to an end and that Norway would again become a free country.

We should like to take this opportunity, the telegram says, on behalf of the Norwegian Government, to express our thanks for the great contribution made by the Soviet troops in the fighting in the fall of 1944 and the wish for the further development of the traditional good relations between our two countries built on mutual respect, equal rights, and cooperation for the benefit of both countries.

U.S., NATO FOMENTING DISCORD IN CYPRUS

LD021452 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1900 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] As we have already reported, Ezekias Papaioannou, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Progressive Party of the Working People, recently expressed serious concern in Nicosia over the successive attempts by the United States and its NATO allies to abolish the independent state of Cyprus. These statements by the prominent Cypriot political figure, our commentator writes, reflect the Cypriots' growing concern over the recent increasing machinations by the U.S. and NATO imperialists against the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of this Mediterranean republic. The United States, in pursuit of the policy of achieving world domination, has focused utmost attention on Cyprus, which in the Pentagon's view occupies an important strategic position in the eastern Mediterreanean. The American generals can envisage Cyprus being transformed into a springboard for armed intervention in the internal affairs of the countries in the Middle and Near East and as an intermediate base for its aggressive Rapid Deployment Forces.

In carrying out these plans, the United States with good reason counts on the contribution of British military rule, which has covered the island with a network of war bases and support points. Extensive experience has been acquired here in American-British cooperation through the British war bases, for as the press has reported, American U-2 spy planes fly from them and they were used by the so-called multinational force during the recent war operations in Lebanon.

Today, the Pentagon is hastening to obtain its own bases on the island, to be used for the deployment of the Rapid Deployment Forces in particular. According to press reports, the Americans are already building a large military airfield at a naval base in the northern sector of Cyprus occupied by the Turkish troops. It is indicative that the Pentagon went ahead with these militarist preparations on that part of the island that was declared an independent state by the Turkish Cypriot leadership with the secret support of the United States and its close NATO allies.

These are the events which starkly highlight the hypocrisy of the United States, which presents itself in words as a friend of the Cypriots while in practice does everything to thwart a just solution of the Cyprus problem. The imperialists, by fanning intercommunal discord and heightening tension on the island, are planning to perpetuate the territorial partition of Cyprus and to turn the island into an unsinkable aircraft carrier of the North Atlantic alliance. The Cypriot people fully understand the dangers contained in these plans and are struggling for a peaceful future for their land, enhancing their unity and alertness in view of the escalating machinations of the enemies of Cyprus' independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, our commentator concludes.

PRAVDA NOTES FRENCH CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

PM061047 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "French Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Paris, 1 Nov -- A French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee plenum has completed its work here. Following a broad discussion, the Central Committee approved the draft resolution of the 25th PCF Congress, which will be held 6-10 February 1985. The text of the draft resolution will form the basis of the precongress debate.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-SWISS TRADE -- A meeting of members of the joint Soviet-Swiss commission on scientific-technical and industrial-economic cooperation took place in Zurich. Under examination was a wide range of issues concerning the prospects for the development of businesslike cooperation between the two countries. Over the past 5 years, reciprocal trade turnover between the Soviet Union and Switzerland grew by 70 percent. Where the volume of trade turnover is concerned, Switzerland confirmed that it is firmly within the top 10 main USSR trading partners in West Europe. [Excerpt] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 6 Nov 84 LD]

TRADE, COOPERATION PACT SIGNED WITH LIBYA

PM061033 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 45, Nov 84 (Signed to Press 29 Oct 84) p 21

[TASS report: "Soviet-Libyan Commission Session"]

[Text] The 10th session of the Soviet-Libyan intergovernmental commission on questions of the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and also trade has been held in Moscow. A protocol was signed that records the long-term nature of mutually advantageous Soviet-Libyan cooperation in various spheres and provides for specific steps to further develop it. The protocol was signed on the Soviet side by V.F. Mordvinov, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and on the Libyan side by J.S. al-Arbash, secretary for electricity of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

SHULTZ' MEETING WITH ISRAEL'S ARENS NOTED

LD061307 Moscow TASS in English 1127 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Washington November 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

U.S. Secretary of State Shultz had a meeting with former Israeli Defence Minister Arens, now a minister without portfolio in the Israeli Cabinet. As was asserted by a State Department spokesman, Arens is staying in the USA "on a private visit". American officials refused to say anything about the details of the talks. Arens who conversed with Shultz for almost an hour also declined to answer pressmen's questions.

In the opinion of well-informed observers, the main subject of the talks was the further coordination of U.S. and Israeli aggressive preparations in the Middle East. As is known, the position held by these countries hampers the efforts to achieve a really just peaceful settlement in the region. It is the USA and Israel that are blocking in every way the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation with all the sides concerned. Such a conference is favoured by an absolute majority of Arab states.

ISRAELI DEFENSE MINISTER'S KNESSET SPEECH RAPPED

LD062044 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 6 Nov 84

["Ultimatum -- Israeli Defense Minister" -- TASS proslug; "Israel: Relying Heavily on Aggression and Expansionism" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 6 TASS -- By TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev. Speaking in the Knesset (parliament), Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin has refused to give a specific date for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from south Lebanon and said that such a withdrawal can in no case be "unconditional". Moreover, the defense minister demanded in the form of an ultimatum that control over the regions bordering on Israel be turned over to the so-called "army of southern Lebanon" -- formations of collaborationists assembled and armed by Israeli Zionists. He also declared Israel's right to some sort of "self-defense", stressing that the Israeli army might intervene any time "if necessary". In doing so, Tel Aviv laid an arbitrary claim to a "right" to permanent armed interference in the affairs of sovereign Lebanon and tried to "reward" itself for the criminal aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

One cannot fail to notice the fact that Yitzhak Rabin made a series of claims on the eve of military talks with the Lebanese side which are to open under the United Nations auspices in the south Lebanese city of Al-Nakura November 8. As is known, the main item on the agenda of the talks would be the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

The statement of the Israeli defense minister bears witness to the fact that Tel Aviv is not even planning to really pull out of Lebanon and intends to preserve the occupation of the southern regions of that country in one or other form. This is also the objective of the efforts made by numerous U.S. envoys who on their tours of the Middle East, are trying to pass themselves off as some "mediators", while actually working to ensure the interests of Israel, their ally in the anti-Arab strategic alliance, and following the line toward perpetuating the regime of the Israeli occupation and the partitioning of Lebanon.

It is evident that Tel Aviv and Washington, acting contrary to the interests of a really just and durable Middle East settlement, continue to rely heavily on brute force and gross interference in the affairs of the states situated in that region.

However, the Arab peoples flatly reject the stake on aggression and expansion. They demand the exercise of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories, including an unconditional and immediate withdrawal of the aggressor's forces from Lebanon in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council [words indistinct] principles of consolidating peace and security of the peoples of the region.

NEW TIMES INTERVIEWS VISITING N. YEMEN LEADER

PM061223 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 43, Oct 84 p 11

[Dmitriy Zgerskiy interview with 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, in Moscow 10 October 1984: "Along the Road of Positive Neutrality"]

[Text] 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, was in Moscow on an official friendly visit from October 9 to 11. He gave the following interview to NEW TIMES reporter Dmitriy Zgerskiy.

Question: Mr President, how would you describe the basic principles of your country's policy?

Answer: The glorious revolution of September 26, 1962, determined six basic aims and principles which cover various aspects of the life of the Yemeni people. It also set out a broad programme for our foreign policy based on the principles of positive neutrality, non-alignment and peaceful coexistence. These principles rest, in turn, on mutual respect, recognition of the right of nations to decide their own destinies, and observance of the U.N. Charter. Our National Charter makes the achievement of these aims the everyday task of our foreign policy.

Question: In view of what you have said, Mr. President, how do you see the present situation in the Middle East, and what are the factors hampering a peaceful settlement there?

Answer: The situation in the Middle East presents a threat to international peace, and is daily being complicated by Israel's continued aggression against the Arab nation. Sincere Arab and international efforts must be pooled to settle the Middle East crisis in order to ensure the Palestinian people's just and lawful right to self-determination, the right to return to their homeland and establish an independent state there under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The reason for the present tension in the Middle East lies in the policy of Zionism and those who stand behind Zionism, which has built its nest in the heart of the Arab world. We in the Yemen Arab Republic believe that there can be no peace in the Middle East so long as Zionist aggression enjoys such support. That is why all peace-loving nations must unite and direct their efforts towards ending Zionist aggression in this region.

Question: What do you think of the latest Soviet proposals on a Middle East settlement? What distinguishes them from other settlement plans, advanced earlier?

Answer: We have already stated our attitude to the new Soviet proposal. We back them because they represent a new positive and objective view and contribute to the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East, moreover in a form which guarantees restoration of the just and lawful rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homeland, the right to self-determination and to set up an independent state under PLO leadership. Beisdes, these proposals are in keeping with the decisions of the twelfth Arab summit held at Fez in September 1982.

Question: The Yemen Arab Republic is bounded by the Red Sea. The imperialists have long considered this region "strategically important." How do you assess the situation in the Red Sea and its security?

Answer: In our opinion, the security of the Red Sea is the concern of the countries bordering on it. We want the Red Sea, this important water artery, to remain a region of security and peace for international shipping, a region free of foreign basis. The responsibility for this must be assumed by the littoral states.

Question: In conclusion, Mr President, I would ask you to sum up the state of Yemeni-Soviet relations and the prospects that have opened up before them with the signing of a treaty of friendship and co-operation between our countries.

Answer: Yemeni-Soviet relations are among the oldest in the history of Arab-Soviet ties. They were established 56 years ago, and have always been a shining example of relations.

The 1962 revolution made its contribution to the development of our ties by opening up new vistas. The Soviet Union has energetically backed our revolution, our path of progress and all-round economic development, and has helped us build many projects which today serve as living symbols of the co-operation between the Yemen Arab Republic and the Soviet Union.

Yemeni-Soviet relations will no doubt develop further, as is provided for by the Yemeni-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation signed by us in Moscow on October 9. They will grow stronger thanks to the efforts of the leaders of both countries. Our regular meetings are new life-giving streams which serve to enrich and strengthen these relations.

CASTRO LAUDS SOVIET AID IN PRAVDA INTERVIEW

PM061729 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 84 First Edition p 3

[Interview with Cuban President Fidel Castro by PRAVDA special correspondents I. Biryukov and P. Bogomolov: "The Force of Friendship"]

[Text] The fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and the island of freedom have been, are, and will continue to be the foundation of the foreign policy course of the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere, Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, told PRAVDA's correspondents. The USSR, he stressed, is giving Cuba all it needs for the defense of its revolutionary gains and the accelerated development of its national economy. This principled line was visibly reflected once again in the long-term program signed the other day for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Cuba for the period up to the year 2000.

Today the fruits of Soviet-Cuban collaboration can be seen all over the country, F. Castro said. In Havana, the republic's capital, the joint construction of the "Balans" cotton-spinning enterprise is nearly finished and a major thermal power station is being constructed, the international airport is being reconstructed, and many other national economic facilities are being modernized on a joint basis. The textile combine, designed to produce 80 million square meters of textiles per year, recently commissioned in Santiago de Cuba, is a striking symbol of friendship between the two fraternal countries. In the settlement of Huragua, near the city of Cienfuegos, construction of the country's first nuclear power station is under way with Soviet assistance, marking a new stage in the development of the Cuban power industry. The list of Soviet-Cuban cooperation projects could be considerably extended.

The Cuban leader noted in particular the consistency of the USSR's course toward comprehensive support for Cuba. The Soviet Union invariably shows fraternal solidarity with peoples struggling for their national and social liberation. We have been stressing, F. Castro said, that without the victory of Great October, the Cuban revolution, and many other historic events that have transformed the political map of the world would have been impossible.

The unfading significance of the October Socialist Revolution, F. Castro continued, lies in the fact that it has always set unparalleled examples of courage and heroism in defense of its gains. Having gone through the crucible of a bloody civil war and laid the foundation for a new society. The Soviet land was forced to enter into mortal combat with mankind's most evil enemy -- fascism. Today the working people of the USSR have a special responsibility to make a decisive contribution to prevent a nuclear war and block the path of warmongers. It is perfectly natural that the peoples of developing countries should be linking their destinies more and more closely with the motherland of Lenin and October.

The chief result of the 25 years of the Cuban revolution, F. Castro went on to say, is the establishment of genuine Cuban independence, the affirmation of its people's national dignity, and the achievement of social equality for the working people of the island of freedom. All this put together can be characterized as the advent of a new life in Cuba. This new life includes advanced education and public health, housing construction, and social security. In short, all that is associated with the triumph of the socialist way of life. There is no doubt that such considerable transformations would have been beyond the old Cuba, doomed to backwardness under the neocolonial yoke.

The scale of the changes is particularly apparent in the eastern part of the republic, where with Soviet assistance work is being done to comprehensively reconstruct the "Pedro Sotto Alba" nickel plant, and a modern nonferrous metallurgy enterprise is being jointly constructed in Punta Gorda. Yet another major plant is being constructed in the small town of Las Camariocas on a barter basis by a number of CEMA countries. All this, the Cuban leader noted, is convincing confirmation of the fraternal states' stable course toward deepening socialist integration and gradually bringing Cuban development up to the level of the European CEMA countries.

The people of the island of freedom, F. Castro said in conclusion, will continue to make every effort to ensure an increasingly high return on the selfless aid to the USSR and other community countries are giving Cuba.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON NICARAGUAN ELECTION DAY

PM070928 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Ye.G. Bay "On the Spot Reportage": "Nicaragua, Election Day"]

[Text] Managua -- Numerous visitors from abroad started arriving in Managua in the last days of October. The capital's airport had never before experienced such a tight schedule of operations -- over a period of several days aircraft belonging to dozens of the world's airlines landed there at the rate of one every half-hour. Over 700 journalists were accredited at the international press center building. Some 400 foreign observers representing various political parties and organizations from Latin American and West European countries and Canada arrived here at the government's invitation.

At the same time, Nicaragua's territory was infiltrated from neighboring Honduras by people who were not invited there by anyone -- the latest gangs of terrorists trained and armed by the CIA. They had been assigned a single goal: to disrupt the elections scheduled for 4 November in Nicaragua. The arsenal of means recommended to the Somozists by their Langley mentors included the staging of ambushes along the roads that residents in border regions would take to go to the polls, the assassination of election commission chairmen, the theft of ballot boxes containing votes already cast, and sabotage against the republic's economic facilities.

This sinister plan by Nicaragua's enemies was frustrated. Your correspondent has only just returned from a tour of several of the republic's departments, including those bordering on Honduras. Here are the initial reactions from this unforgettable day.

Managua, 0600 Hours

Tens of thousands of citizens greeted the dawn outside the polling place gates. No one had forced them to leave home in the dark -- people followed the call of their hearts, wanting to be the first to cast their vote. At a polling place in the capital's district of Las Colinas I noticed a man whose face was familiar from photographs and newspapers -- Fernando Silva, a famous pediatrician and poet.

"I got up at 0400 hours," he said smiling. "Just imagine what these elections mean for us Nicaraguans. I, for example, am over 50 years old, but this is the first time in my life that I have voted because I refused even to be dragged by force to participate in the pitiful showpiece farces organized by Somoza. Yes, this day is a holiday for us, and how! This is the first time that we have freely elected the country's government.

"Some people criticize the Sandinists, saying that the incumbent authorities have delayed the elections. I think that hundreds of thousands of my compatriots would have voted with both hands for the Sandinist front even back in July 1979. At that time, however, it would have been primarily an emotional act. Now it is a more conscious choice. We have lived through 5 years of enormous hardships, privations, and struggle. I am voting for the people's power, which, despite the war being waged against Nicaragua, is fulfilling its promises to the people. My vote is for continuation of the revolution, for peace and democracy, and against imperialist aggression."

Chinandega, Center of Nicaragua's Northern Department of the Same Name, 1000 Hours

The bunting with the letters FSLN (Sandinist National Liberation Front) stretched across the streets fluttered in the wind. Sandino's red and black colors could be seen on the walls of homes, and in some parts of the city even the tree trunks were painted red and black. Next to the calls to vote for the front were the slogans of other parties participating in the elections. There are seven of them altogether, including the FSLN, and some of them are in opposition to the Sandinists. These parties were given the opportunity to freely expound their election platforms at street rallies and present their ideas in the press. The overwhelming majority of observers present in Nicaragua -- their statements are published by the capital's press -- are unanimous that the election in Nicaragua is being held in an atmosphere of equality and democracy, without a single violation of established rules.

"The Sandinist Front enjoys no advantages in the election over the other parties," I was told by 29-year-old (Marta Krosnou), FSLN coordinator in Chinandega. "The voters are fully entitled to vote for whomever they consider most appropriate. This is the main issue: The people are judging the front's policy not by high-flown words, but by specific deeds. Ask anyone in the street: What has the revolution given them?"

"I have confidence in my children's future," Marta Calderon, a 40-year-old housewife standing next to us, answered the question. "I used to spend so many sleepless nights, terrified by the thought that my kids might be murdered by the Somozist butchers without trial or investigation. Now my older son has finished his medical studies, and the younger is an officer. The revolution has given us security, which our enemies want to take away from us. The Sandinists protect the people."

Esteli, Center of Nueva Segovia Department, 1800 Hours

Armed patrols guarding crossroads and bridges can be seen at the approaches to this city. In Esteli itself, militiamen with automatic rifles on their shoulders stand by the polling place entrances. In any other Central American country, this scene would be symbolic of humiliation and intimidation. In Nicaragua, the armed men in uniform are called upon to protect the population participating in free elections.

Several days ago, the republic's security organs learned that a 500-strong Somozist gang intended to carry out a major provocation in the area. The bandits' plans failed; the people's volunteer militia and Sandinist People's Army subunits surrounded and neutralized the CIA mercenaries in Nueva Segovia's mountains.

There were no combat actions in the department's territory on 4 November, but here is an information report published by the newspaper BARRICADA: There were 285 battles fought in the republic's territory in August-October this year, as a result of which 526 counterrevolutionaries were killed. During the same period, the bandits kidnapped and drove into Honduras 270 local inhabitants, 64 peassants were killed, and 38 were wounded.

"We ordinary Nicaraguans, and especially those living in the 'war zone,' fully understand that most of the hardships -- the food shortage, for example -- are one way or another the result of the actions of the 'contras' sponsored by the United States." I was told by Esteli worker Rolando Espinosa: "Yes, we do have long lines for food, high prices, fuel shortages. But who is to blame? The right-wing parties blame the Sandinists for everything. Pitiful demagoguery! The ones to blame are those who have launched war against us. I believe that the opposition has nothing to offer the people. The politicians who totally refused to participate in the election are simply afraid of nationwide humiliation. They all saw that only a couple hundred people gathered for their meetings."

Managua 2300 Hours

Voting at all polling places in the country has finished now, as I am transmitting these lines. The radio and television stations are carrying live transmissions from the Supreme Election Coucnil. It is too early to speak of results, but one thing is already clear: The elections were held actively, dynamically, and confidently. Work is at its height at Managua's press center: Dozens of journalists are sending telex and telephone reports on today's events.

In the middle of this vortex of activity, you can sense how great the worldwide interest in revolutionary Nicaragua is.

U.S. 'GROSS INTERFERENCE' IN NICARAGUA FAILS

LD061819 Moscow TASS in English 1629 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 6 TASS -- By TASS commentator Aleksandr Sisnev --

They in Washington believe, as all signs indicate, that whenever developments in other countries do not follow an American scenario, it is necessary to interfere in the affairs of those countries, teach the peoples what is good and what is bad for them, proclaim governments and political parties to be "legitimate" or "illegitimate", threaten and dictate their will to them.

The United States acted precisely this way by making its statement on the general elections in Nicaragua. 80 percent of voters took part in the ballot in the country's first ever free and democratic elections. According to preliminary returns, the Nicaraguan people have placed full trust in the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN): 67.8 percent of electors voted for the front's presidential candidate, member of the FSLN National Leadership and coordinator of the Guiding Council of the National Reconstruction Government Daniel Ortega.

This does not suit the Reagan administration which has since long been striving to see the Sandinist government overthrown. The U.S. State Department's statement describes the general elections in Nicaragua as a "farce." It expresses the hypocritic regret that the Nicaraguan people were not allowed to take part in voting in the real sense of this word.

It looks as if Washington had not heard about evidence by several hundred foreign observers who watched the voting process in Nicaragua. They pointed out that elections were free and fair. The U.S. Administration turns a blind eye to the fact that the overwhelming majority of Nicaraguans came to polling stations despite all the attempts by counter-revolutionary forces to thwart the elections, including by attacks on polling stations.

It is perfectly obvious that in proclaiming the Nicaraguan elections to be "illegitimate", the United States is thus seeking to justify the further expansion of interference in its affairs, is preparing ground for direct armed aggression against the republic.

Let alone the fact that the State Department's statement is an attempt at gross interference in the affairs of the sovereign country, it is a sample of political demogogy and hypocrisy. For the United States is hardly justified to describe elections in other countries as a "farce." It is in the United States, even according to the American press, where voting has since long turned into a costly political show with only half of the spectators watching. Four years ago, about half of American voters did not take part in the presidential elections. The incumbent head of the White House took his office by receiving only 27 percent of all votes.

6 NOV GOSR FESIVITIES OPEN; CHERNENKO PRESENT

LD061452 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1355 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Esteemed Comrades, in a few minutes Central Television and All-Union Radio will start relaying from the Kremlin Palace of Congresses the festive session devoted to the commemoration of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Cameras and microphones of Central Television and All-Union Radio are set up in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. Here the festive session of Moscow City Soviet of People's Deputies and Moscow City CPSU Gorkom, jointly with representatives of working people of the city of Moscow and servicemen of the capital's garrison, devoted to the commemoration of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, is about to start.

The hall of the Kremlin Palace of Congresses is solemn. At the back of the stage is a bas-relief of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, and the dates: 1917-1984. [applause] In the hall are the state flags of the USSR. It is with tempestuous applause, standing, that the participants of the session greet the leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet State led by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause continues]

The festive session is opened by Vladimir Fedorovich Promyslov, chairman of the Executive Committee of Moscow City Soviet of People's Deputies:

[Begin Promyslov recording] Comrades, the festive session of Moscow City Soviet of People's Deputies and the Gorkom of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, jointly with representatives of working people of the city of Moscow and servicemen of the capital's garrison, devoted to the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, is declared opened. [applause, Soviet national anthem heard] [end recording]

LEADERS PRESENT AT 'SOLEMN SESSION' LISTED

LD061604 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Front-ranking workers of the capital's enterprises, veterans of the party, war, and labor, figures of science and culture, servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy, and representatives of the working people of the Moscow region have come in an elated, festive mood to the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. A solemn session of the Moscow Soviet of Peoples' Deputies and the city CPSU Gorkom, devoted to the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR], began here an hour ago.

The participants of the session met with a stormy standing ovation Comrades Chernenko, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Romanov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Ligachev, and Ryshkov.

Also in the presidium are deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers; chairmen of the Chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet; heads of a number of ministries and departments; representatives of party, administrative, and public organizations; and military leaders and innovators in production.

Also here are Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, Rene Urbany, chairman of the Communist party of Luxembourg, (Rene Mauge Moscera), general secretary of the Ecuadoran Communist Party Central Committee. There were also other guests from abroad and foreign diplomats in the hall who had come for the celebrations.

LEADER PLACEMENT DURING OPENING, GROMYKO SPEECH

LD061411 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1355 GMT on 6 November begins a relay of the festive meeting devoted to the 67th anniversary of Great October at Moscow's Palace of Congresses.

At 1359 GMT the leaders are seen in a long shot entering the hall. Next, the camera shows them moving along a row to take up their places. They are in the following order, from left to right: Chernenko, Tikhonov, Gromyko, Gorbachev, Grishin, Romanov, Solomentsev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov.

As the leaders take their seats they are seen in the following order, from left to right: Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Chernenko, Moscow Gorispolkom Chairman Promyslov, Tikhonov, Romanov, Solomentsev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov.

At 1400 GMT the meeting is declared open by Promyslov, who introduces Gromyko at the microphone, whereupon Gromyko begins his speech.

During Gromyko's speech the camera provides several pan shots of the presidium of the meeting, showing the seating arrangements as follows: front row, from left to right, several unidentified figures, Tereshkova, Gorbachev, Grishin, vacant (Gromyko's seat), Chernenko, Promyslov, Tikhonov, Romanov, Solomentsev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Aleksandrov, several unidentified figures; second row, from left to right, several unidentified figures, Shcherbina, Talyzin, Smirnov, Markov, Martynov, Bodyul, Dymshits, Baybakov, Antonov, (aisle), Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Kuznetsov, Dolgikh, Demichev, Kapitonov, Zimyanin, Ligachev, (aisle), Ryzhkov, unidentifed figure, Yepishev, then several unidentified figures, who also include Menteshashvili, Shkolnikov, Shalayev, Akhromeyev, and Kulikov; third row, from left to right, several unidentified figures but also including Zamyatin, then Tolubko, Petrov, Kolkunov, Kutakhov, Gorshkov, Kurkotkin, and other unidentified figures.

At 1520 GMT Gromyko concludes his speech to a standing ovation, whereupon Promyslov declares the meeting closed. The leaders and all present rise for the national anthem, after which Promyslov says that the festive meeting will be followed by a festive concert.

GROMYKO SPEECH AT GOSR 'SOLEMN SESSION'

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["Comrade A.A. Gromyko's report 'Along the Path of October -- Following a Course of Creation and Peace' at the Ceremonial Session Devoted to the 67th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses 6 November 1984"]

[Text] Comrades! The years go by and decades pass, and the dawn of freedom and social justice lit 67 years ago by the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia rises ever more majestically over the world.

October, according to Lenin's definition, opened a new era, an era of struggle "for liberating peoples from imperialism, ending war between peoples, and overthrowing the supremacy of capitalism, and for socialism." The peoples of the socialist countries and all progressive mankind, together with the Soviet people, festively celebrate the birth date of the world's first socialist state. In celebrating the anniversary of our revolution we pay tribute with admiration to the genius and the exploit of Lenin, the creator of the Bolshevik party, which led the Russian proletariat to their historic victory.

"The legacy left us by Lenin is immense," Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko emphasizes. "It is our state, the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics; it is our party, tempered through struggle, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. It is the theory and methodology, tried and tested by time, of the revolutionary transformation of society." These are accurate and pithy words.

Time is an objective and unbiased judge, and it has shown how, with growing power, the revolutionizing effect of October on the course of history and on the fates of all peoples is strengthening. Now one cannot find a single corner of the earth where people do not know that there is a country in the world where the power is in the hands of the working people, where there is no exploitation of man by man, where all wealth belongs to the people. It is for this very reason that the actions which spring from Moscow, from the Kremlin, are carried throughout the world with lightning speed. The ideas and the cause of Great October have become the banner of our era. Clear evidence of its world historical role is the consolidation of realistic socialism, the living embodiment of Marxist-Leninist scientific theory.

A society of social justice, of true sovereignty of the people and of the steadfast growth of the material and spiritual welfare of people has been created by the labor and talent of the masses. In the process of the development of socialist society, a new and historic community has arisen in the USSR: the Soviet people. The socialist way of life has been confirmed -- a life according to the lofty laws of humanism, collectivism, mutual aid, and cooperation. For our country is not alone. The world socialist system has become a herculean force. Socialism is ever more fully revealing its inexhaustible possibilities and its fundamental advantages of principle over capitalism. The attractive force of its example and its invaluable historical experience is growing. Our revolution directed the development of society in the interests of the working class and of all people of labor.

It put on the agenda the practical resolution of the most important social problems of our time. Lenin saw as the decisive condition of success in "this titanic historic work" the awakening of the working millions to "socialist creative activity." The Soviet people have traveled a truly heroic path. Under the guidance of the Communist Party, that path of innovative search, struggle, and selfless toil of the broadest masses, has turned our country into a mighty socialist state. Our people have stood firm through storms and adversity and overcome incredible difficulties, yet have not strayed from their chosen path, and never will. [applause] There is no power that can conquer a people who have become creators of their own happiness. We are led by Lenin's great party. Loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, a scientifically-sound and realistic approach to solving the key problems of today and tomorrow: These are the guarantee of success in all spheres of its work. A convincing proof of this is provided by the decisions of the February, April, and October 1984 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, in which a new creative enrichment was given to the political course of our party, the course of creative endeavor and peace.

I. The Improvement of Developed Socialism Is the Continuation of the October Cause

Comrades, by every historical yardstick, the land of the soviets has soared rapidly since the October Revolution. From a capitalist, feudal-patriarchal system to the world's first advanced socialist society; from economic backwardness to the technical frontline of industrial and scientific progress; from ethnic dissension and oppression to unity and fraternal friendship among peoples; from a situation in which the masses had no rights and were illiterate, to true freedom and to the efflorescence of culture: Such is the path that has been traveled by the land of the October in an historically unprecedented short space of time. [applause]

"Living, creative socialism is the creation of the masses themselves," Lenin said. Socialism can only be built successfully on the basis of the most precise, most detailed, most profound analysis of all our accumulated experience.

The theoretical interpretation and generalizing of this experience have enabled the party to draw the conclusion that we have, in our progress, come right up to the point where only qualitative improvements, prepared by all the previous development of the country, remain on the agenda. They are intended to ensure the emergence of our society onto a higher level of socio-economic and scientific-technological progress. Such is the living substance of that grandiose cause that we call the perfection of our socialism. It is precisely on this that the party's attention and its practical activity is now focused. It is precisely this that lies at the basis of preparatory work for the 27th CPSU Congress and for the new edition of the party program.

In organic conjunction with this main theoretical and political document, elaboration of the fundamental guidelines for economic and social development for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the period up to 2000, is under way in the party. The forthcoming party congress will arm the Soviet people with a precise and long-term prospect developing socialist society, and will target it towards resolving key issues of communist creation. If one is to define the main tasks being set by the party at the current stage, they are the following:

In the sphere of the economy: to consolidate and develop the successes which have been achieved, to give it even greater dynamism; to resolve problems of intensification of social production more energetically and reequip it on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology; to improve management of the national economy; to develop more widely the creative initiative of working people; to work to strengthen conscientious discipline and organization in all work sectors; and to ensure a steady rise in the well-being of Soviet people.

In the sociopolitical field: to tirelessly strengthen the unity of the party and the people, the alliance of the working class, the collective farm peasantry and intelligentsia; to strengthen the friendship between the nations and nationalities of the USSR; to perfect the socialist state system; to deepen the democracy of our life; to assert the Leninist style in the activity of the party and state apparatus; to implement the principle of social justice strictly and to strengthen socialist legality; to struggle without compromise against phenomena alien to our morals and the values of our way of life.

In the spiritual field: to enrich the intellectual potential of the Soviet people; to show constant concern for the development of science, education, culture, and art, for the formation in Soviet people of a Marxist-Leninist view of the world, and for educating them in a spirit of ideological staunchness, high morals, patriotism, and proletarian socialist internationalism.

In the international field: to do everything to strengthen the cohesion of the countries of the socialist community; to stregthen the international positions of world socialism; to strengthen solidarity with all revolutionary and progressive forces of modern times; to do everything possible to check and remove the threat of war and to ensure peace for the peoples; to cherish and protect the security of the USSR and to raise the defense capability of our country. [applause]

In resolving these tasks, our achievements are enormous. Beneficial changes have taken place in all areas of public life; our country's productive forces have been updated and have become considerably more powerful; and labor productivity is steadily growing. The measures to strengthen order, organization, and discipline have had a substantial economic effect. The quality of goods being produced has risen, and service to the population has improved. The following figures say a great deal: Since 1970, the national wealth of the USSR has grown 2.3 times; the average wage of industrial, office, and professional workers has increased in that time 1.5 times; and public consumption funds have more than doubled.

The tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress for the current 5-year period are being successfully implemented according to these indicators, and also according to such important indicators as the training of cadres, the development of the network of children's and health establishments, housing construction, and a number of others. We are speaking here about weighty results. In the present 5-year plan, 24 million boys and girls will receive secondary education; 10 million will graduate from higher educational institutions and technical colleges; 50 million Soviet people will improve their housing conditions; and their requirements for goods and services, education and health care, and social security are being satisfied more fully.

It should be emphasized that the population made substantial gains from the reduction of prices for a number of consumer goods. The salaries of workers in public education have begun to be raised. Major measures are being implemented to give assistance to families with children.

There are those in the West who, by manipulating the statistics, love to crudely lower the data about the real incomes of the Soviet people, and, at the same time, shamelessly embellish bourgeois reality. Their reasoning is based on a mechanical comparison of the money incomes of the working people in our country and in the West. This is, however, a fraudulent device. They keep silent about the existence in the Soviet Union of social consumption funds or the stability of prices for basic goods. They do not mention, it goes without saying, the lowest rents and public utility payments in the world, the free medical care, the free education, and many other things. Or, for instance, they cite a figure for the income of the American family. This figure looks considerable, but what lies behind it? It turns out that they take the income of a millionaire, put it together with an unemployed person's miserable benefit, and obtain the so-called average income.

One wonders what good this juggling of statistics does for the 35 million Americans who, as admitted by the authorities, live in poverty. It is clear that one can neither feed nor keep warm with such bookkeeping. Incidentally, one of every four Americans has come to find himself in this category during the present U.S. Administration. Does this striking fact not really speak for itself?

Tens of millions of people deprived of the opportunity of working lie behind the facade of capitalist "prosperity." The question arises, what kind of society is this? What kind of social system is this, which is not able to provide people with work, and thus, the means for living? Yet another example: How much do working people in the West have to pay for housing? Well, up to one-third of the expenditure of the average U.S. family goes to this alone.

In the United States of America, 4 million people do not have a roof over their heads at all. This is not propaganda, but reality. There is not and there cannot be social justice in the inhumane world of capitalism.

It has nothing with which to counter such real gains of socialism as the right to work, the right to housing and rest, and the right to free medical services and education.

The issues of raising the people's prosperity are the object of the CPSU and Soviet state's constant concern. Is it not convincing proof of this that the entire growth in the country's national income is being directed to social needs this year? Also, the fact that the highest growth in commodity turnover has been secured in the current 5-year period can only give rise to satisfaction. In the whole range of goods that were in short supply until recently, demand is being satisfied virtually completely.

The problem of satisfying the market with an abundance of high-quality goods and in the necessary range is, however, still being slowly resolved.

At present, an integrated program for the development of consumer goods production and the services system is being drawn up. Putting it into practice is the duty of all branches of the economy, soviets of people's deputies, and every labor collective.

The improvement of economic affairs is inseparably linked with the positive changes that entered our life thanks to the execution of the measures drawn up by the November 1982 and ensuing plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. The point of these measures is to set the possibilities of our social order and the living creative work of working people fully in motion and to intensify their thrifty approach to production matters and their participation in management.

Measures aimed at heightening accountability and strengthening labor discipline, as well as industrial and state discipline, met with nationwide approval and support; the party will pursue this line strictly. Conscientious, honest and well-organozed labor should be an inalienable part of the existence of the Soviet man, in whatever sector he works. [applause]

Unremitting attention will be given to further improving the material and moral incentives for conscientious work, to encouraging people's creative initiative and innovativeness in every way, and improving the organization of socialist competition. At the same time, even greater demands will be made of cadres, and intensified measures will be used to exert influence upon those who do not want to work properly.

The social justice inherent in the very nature of our system demands strict control over the amount of work done and the amount of consumption and a more adept and fuller practical application of the socialist principle of distribution according to labor. Each should receive in accordance with his contribution to the common cause. This principle must be strictly observed. It is, of course, impossible to attain this without publicity and without wide participation in this work of the working people. Nothing can replace the political experience of the masses and their principled and implacable approach to any manifestations of bad management and slackness. The party has clearly defined the main paths for achieving new targets in social and economic progress: accelerated development of public production and maximum use of intensive factors of growth. As Konstanin Ustinovich Chernenko stresses, "a fundamental breakthrough in increasing the efficiency of the national economy should be achieved by us as early as the 12th 5-Year Plan period."

Securing a decisive breakthrough in the intensification of production is not simply an economic task but also a political task of vast importance. The degree of development achieved by our socialist society is an indicator of its maturity. Only thus can we simultaneously increase the economic might of the country, strengthen its defense capability, and guarantee the steady rise of the national prosperity. Only on this path is the further consolidation of the position of our country in the world economy possible, which is absolutely necessary for our state. Thus it is understandable that the fight for efficiency and quality, for the growth of labor productivity and economy in material resources is both a responsibility and a patriotic duty of each Soviet person. The essence of the matter, to use Lenin's words, is that "by our joint labor we should produce goods better, more cheaply, and in greater quantities than before."

To more farther forward, to achieve more, as we all understand, is possible only with the support of the growing yield of science and technology, the development and production of machinery and equipment that are basically new, progressive technology.

Today, keeping pace with scientific-technical progress means equipping all sectors of the national economy at the most rapid rates with computer technology, robots, microprocessors, and flexible production systems. There is no need to elaborate here on our science and the high responsibility it bears in this regard. Accelerating the path of the most up-to-date equipment, from conception to broad introduction into production, is the demand of the times. We must overcome inertia and conservatism more quickly in relation to what is new.

The increasingly complex tasks that now face the economy also demand new forms and methods of management. In recent years, work in this field has become noticeably more active. The initiatives of industrial and local organs of administration have started to be used more fully in tackling key socioeconomic problems. Bold, well thought-out economic experiments are being widely conducted. Implementing Lenin's principle of democratic centralism creatively, the party will continue to strengthen centralized administration and planning further and, at the same time, to extend the rights and elevate the responsibility of enterprises and local soviets of people's deputies, striving for the optimum combination of the interests of industries and regions and cutting short all manifestations of narrow departmental and regional interests.

In the final analysis, the task consists of working out a system of administration which will enable the advantages embodied in the socialist means of management in carrying out all -- by no means all -- of what has been planned. Not all branches of industry are working smoothly or coping with their delivery plans. Much must be done to raise the effectiveness of agriculture and all branches of the agro-industrial complex and to improve matters in capital construction. These are economic tasks of immense importance. Hence, there is a high degree of responsibility lying on party, administrative, and economic bodies, on all working collectives, and on each worker for the successful fulfillment of the plans of the current year and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

The fourth year of the 11th 5-year period is an important stage in the development of our economy. The results of the work in the remaining period will, in many respects, determine its general results, and consequently, will also determine the basis which will be the starting point for the solution of more complex and larger-scale tasks in the future.

The Soviet people are meeting the October holiday with new labor victories. Many industrial collectives, having fulfilled their adopted obligations, have achieved an above-plan growth in the productivity of labor and a lowering in the cost of production, have strengthened discipline in deliveries, and have coped ahead-of-schedule with their 10-month targets in the output of industrial production. Hundreds of thousands of working people in Moscow also fulfilled their annual plans by their great holiday. It can be said of them today that they worked honorably, in the style of the capital! [applause]

The shock labor watch in honor of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War is gathering strength. The eve of our holiday was marked by a remarkable labor achievement. The laying of the main line of the Baykal-Amur trunk railway [BAM] was completed ahead of schedule. Regular train traffic has started along the entire route. New prospects have been opened up for the fuller development of the production forces in eastern Siberia and the Far East and for drawing this rich region's natural resources into economic operation. This is an event of enormous significance. Such a thing was only feasible in a country with powerful shoulders and colossal reserves of material and spiritual strength at its disposal. [applause] This was done by a people convinced of their potential. In harsh conditions, the BAM builders manifested genuine heroism; one can say that they laid the road to tomorrow. [applause]

The gratitude of our people has been earned by all who have worked consciously and strenuously in the fields and on the livestock farms, who have ensured the harmonious work of the whole agro-industrial complex. Now that the harvest is behind us, the primary task is to preserve what has been grown and to ensure that agricultural produce reaches the consumers without losses. It is important to conduct the wintering of cattle successfully and to prepare all essential things in order to obtain a high-yielding harvest in the final year of the 5-year plan.

A plenum of the central committee of the party took place recently. In his speech at it, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko pointed out, on the basis of a deep-ranging analysis of the very important tasks facing the country, that the implementation of a wide-scale program of land improvement is the decisive factor today in further raising the level of agriculture and creating guaranteed food stocks. The decisions of the plenum are a major step in the development and concrete definition of the party agrarian policy in contemporary conditions. The reserves of our system and the social activity of the masses are inexhaustible. The things that have been implemented by the party for further perfecting socialist democracy are aimed precisely at the development of initiative and at the realization of the enormous creative potential of the working people. The center of gravity in this is being transferred to fully implementing the very wide-ranging rights which are granted to man by our society, to supplementing them with ever deeper substance, and to ensuring the most interested participation of citizens in the management of state and social affairs. This is why the party is attaching growing importance to the better use of the possibilites of socialist democracy, which lie, first and foremost, in the soviets of people's deputies at all stages as the organs of socialist sovereignty of the people. As Lenin pointed out," it is insufficient to decree the sovereignty of the soviets formally. It is necessary to go on to arrange things in practice and to check them in regular, everyday work of management."

Indeed, the gist of the decisions of the April 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee consists in giving a further boost to the work of the soviets in strengthening their links with the working people and raising their role in the implemention of socioeconomic policy.

The real way to deepen socialist democracy lies in the most varied sphere of our life, perfection of the state apparatus and of the whole system of administrative bodies, increasing the activity of people's control, of the trade unions, and of Komsomol and other public organizations.

The widest opportunities for working people's participation in the administration of the country are opened up with the expansion of the rights of the working collective, the main cell of socialist society. Experience shows that the utilization in full measures of the democratic potential of the working collectives improves economic activity and promotes an effective solution of social questions and the consolidation of a healthy moral climate.

The party's many-sided ideological work, too, is designed to set in motion the creative forces embodied in the consciousness and conviction of Soviet people. The time that has elapsed since the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee has confirmed the topicality of the decisions which it adopted. All means of education and propaganda have started to be used more effectively to provide the ideological backing for the tasks -- economic, sociopolitical, and international -- facing the country. In solving them, the party proceeds on the basis that the formation of the new man is not only a major aim but also an indispensable condition for the all-round progress of society.

The working class and the collective farm peasantry, limitlessly devoted to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, are exerting a decisive influence on enriching the spiritual life of the people and on developing the very high moral principles of the builders of communism.

The role of education, culture, literature, and art is truly invaluable in this field. And, as Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko emphasized in his speech at the jubilee plenum of the USSR Writers Union Board, the party is confident that the powerful alliance of labor and culture forged after October will continue to strengthen and that the Soviet intelligentsia will continue to increase their contribution to the common cause of improving developed socialism. [applause] The Soviet people expect, and with good reason, our society's spiritual life to continue sparkling with even brighter facets, in all its readiness, in all its majesty, and in all its brilliancy. [applause]

We pay special attention to young people's education. This also accounts for the great care the party shows for young people. All opportunities for an all-embracing development of the personality are open to the young generation. What a striking contrast we have here as compared with the fate of young people in capitalist society! There, the social mold permeating that society distorts and cripples the spirit of young people. It inculcates the cult of crude force in them and educates them in a militaristic spirit. This is not theory, but practice. It is the young who are the first victims of unemployment, drug addiction, and crime.

Persecution is the fate of all who reject bourgeois morality and habits. Those young people who support peace and life against the danger of nuclear war are also subjected to persecution. These are daily phenomena. Under conditions of the ideological war between the socialist and capitalist systems, the party continually bears in mind the ideological-moral, class tempering of Soviet young people and their tempering through labor. Also, it is totally natural that work on carrying out the general secondary and vocational training school reform has gained a genuinely nationwide character.

We want to see our young people strong in ideological conviction, mature as citizens, industrious, capable of taking upon themselves responsibility for the fate of the homeland, and ready to continue the cause of October worthily. [applause] Soviet young people and their militant vanguard, that loyal assistant of the party, the Komsomol, are, by their glorious deeds, justifying the hopes that have been placed in them. [applause]

Great and responsible tasks lie ahead for our country. Soviet people are confident that, under the guidance of the CPSU, those tasks will be successfully fulfilled and the goals we have set ourselves will be attained. [applause]

II. In the Name of the Triumph of the Leninist Foreign Policy

Comrades, one cannot find in history an event that produced so sharp a turn in the channel of world politics as did the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR]. The masses of the people strode into the proscenium of international life and have become the creators of their own destiny. "The Bolsheviks are creating entirely different international relations," Lenin noted, "relations that give all the oppressed ethnic groups an opportunity to shake off the imperialist yoke." Since Lenin's decree on peace, the concepts of peace and socialism have become inseparable. The foreign policy of the Soviet state which Lenin drew up fused into a single entity the theory of scientific communism and the practice of a victorious socialism, the principles of proletarian internationalism and of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. That policy serves as the indissoluble support of the peoples in their struggle for peace, independence, and social progress.

This was the case during the first years after the GOSR and it is a hundred times more true today.

The practice of international life incontrovertibly confirms that it is the socialist system which exerts the decisive influence on the course of events. States of three continents, Europe, Asia, and America, are represented within this system. Many of these countries this year mark, or have already done so, their anniversaries of being set up as socialist states. Every day brings more and more evidence that, in international affairs, the socialist community plays the role of originating and defending healthy principles, standing up for peaceful ideals which belong to all mankind. The Warsaw Pact organization, this voluntary alliance of sovereign states -- an invincible stronghold -- has now stood guard for almost three decades over the socialist gains reliably serving the cause of strengthening international security. [applause] The CEMA countries' economic summit conference held in Moscow this summer and the meetings of K.U. Chernenko and other Soviet figures with party and state leaders of the socialist countries provided convincing confirmation of the fraternal states' strengthening unity.

The fact that the mighty cohort of socialist states is marching confidently forward along its chosen path is not to our opponents' liking. They would like to break our ranks; and what tricks won't they resort to, those who do not like the cohesion of the socialist community. Well, the fraternal socialist countries do like this cohesion, very much so! This is a conscious [interrupted by applause] cohesion among those whose views are identical. It has enormous force and enormous authority, making it able to defend our peace policy effectively. The guarantee of the unshakeability of the international positions of socialism is in close unity. Our party will continue to do everything in order to strengthen and to deepen the cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries.

It is known that the Soviet Union is for normalizing and improving relations with the PRC. This has repeatedly been confirmed by us, even at the very highest level. We consider a continuation of contacts between representatives of the two countries useful and important.

Tempestuous acts are being carried out before our eyes by the working class of the capitalist countries against the absolute power of the monopolies, to satisfy their economic and social demands and to defend their basic rights. In the first ranks march the communist and workers' parties, who have to shoulder a difficult but noble mission. Today, these actions merge with the struggle for peace and against the danger of nuclear war. In opposition to imperialist attempts to foist a system on peoples which is alien to them and in the cause of the defense of the right of peoples to free and independent development, there is manifest, more than ever before, a coincidence of the interests of world socialism and the national liberation movement.

The Nonaligned Movement, an influential anti-imperialist force in the present day, contributes substantially to the struggle for peace. The name of the outstanding leader of the Republic of India, Indira Gandhi, will remain in the history of the Nonaligned Movement forever. Her death as a result of a monstrous crime is a grave loss to all peace-loving forces. Soviet people express their solidarity with the Indian people and wish the leadership of that great country, friendly India, staunchness in the continuation of the foreign policy course bequeathed by Jawahar Lal Nehru and Indira Gandhi. This course has, to a great extent, promoted the upward development of good-neighborly cooperation between the USSR and India for the good of our peoples and in the interest of peace in Asia and throughout the world. [applause]

Public antiwar movements are exerting more and more influence on the international atmosphere. They reflect the growing anxiety of people for their future and for the future of mankind. People of all convictions, ages, and professions are spontaneously expressing through their actions the aspiration to defend the primary human right -- the right to life. In connection with this, one cannot fail to say that it is from the example of the attitude to this primary and most important right that one can see all the hypocrisy of the self-appointed defenders of human rights from certain capitals of NATO bloc countries. They talk about these rights, but with their policy they trample people's right to existence itself.

Every thinking person now understands that he and mankind as a whole are today faced with a choice between life and death. Either the arms race and the danger of catastrophe, or disarmament and peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems -- there is no other choice.

The belligerent circles of imperialism, and this applies primarily to the United States, are stubbornly following a militarist course in international affairs. The most dangerous of their adventures is to threaten the military-strategic equilibrium which has come about and to gamble on military superiority. They have obsessively thrown themselves into an arms race on all fronts. It would seem that the world is already choking with weapons, but they pile up more and more fresh mountains of weaponry. It is just such a U.S. policy and its actions which create a threat to peace, as the Soviet Union has pointed our repeatedly. The essence of this policy cannot be concealed by any statements about peaceful intentions which have been heard recently from Washington, because they are not backed up by deeds.

The leaders of the NATO bloc must know that their pretensions to military superiority are never to be realized; the Soviet Union, together with its allies, has warned them about this. [applause]

We will continue in the future to present a serious claim, placing before the United States of America the question of the numerous military bases they have founded in various regions of the world, both directed against the USSR and against the other socialist countries. Sooner or later, this must be put to a stop. [applause] Nothing demonstrates the essence of the militaristic policy of the United States so much as its fixation on nuclear weapons. Those who follow such a policy ought to understand that preparation for nuclear war is a very serious crime against mankind; such a verdict has been brought in by the highest international forum, the United Nations Organization. Also, those politicians in NATO countries who indulge these criminal schemes by agreeing to the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in West Europe, directly lending a hand to the blocking of the process of limiting and reducing arms and to the wrecking of talks, will not evade responsibility.

Now they have prepared to transform space into an arena of military rivalry. There is no justification for these senseless plans nor can there be. The stance of the United States on the issues of limiting and reducing arms, and this concerns nuclear weapons first and foremost, is a stance of deadlocks [pozitsiya tupikov]. They are not only blocking the path to new accords but are also undermining all the accords that have been previously concluded. To sum up what guides Washington today in its approach to the problem of ending the arms race and disarmament, one can say: The path to disarmament passes through an unrestrained stepping up of the arms race. Absurd? Yes. By all the laws of logic and common sense, this is completely absurd. But precisely this absurdity is now solidly fundamental to U.S. policy on the very important questions of war and peace.

Remaining dedicated to the process of limiting and reducing armaments, the Soviet Union is prepared for serious and honest negotiations aimed at reaching agreements that will not impinge upon anyone's interests. We have stated this plainly, more than once to the U.S. Government. Washington's course toward being stronger than everybody else, being the arbiter of the fates of sovereign states, and dictating its will to everyone everywhere finds expression in its crude interference in the internal affairs of other peoples and states. The world is witness to many examples of such interference.

A people has only to make a free choice of the path of its development, and all means of exerting pressure are set in motion, and, if this is ineffective, they do not flinch from intervening directly. The attack on defenseless Grenada and the undeclared war against Nicaragua are manifestations of the criminal policy of state terrorism being pursued by the United States.

The peoples are rejecting it ever more resolutely. Can serious figures of state, aware of their responsibility, think today in terms of strength, confrontation, and on this basis build policies in international affairs? To act thus is to be the prisoner of ideas detached from reality. Pursuing such a course, certain figures use an abundance of strong words agaonst socialism as a social system; they would not mind squeezing it a little, if not more. It is clear that none of this merits serious attention.

Socialism is not begging for a place in history. It is history itself. We regret it if someone does not understand this. Only short-signted people can attack the basis on which European and world peace has stood for 40 years now or try to cast doubt upon the historic Yalta and Potsdam Agreements. Yes, these agreements firmly bind the hands of revanchists of every hue. In this, above all, lies their purpose. These agreements were laid as the foundation of international law by the course of events itself.

Twenty million Soviet people gave their lives for the sake of victory over fascism. Millions of people of the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition fell in the fight for peace, so that the threat of war could never again arise from German soil. It is useful to say to foolhardy people dreaming about revenge and a revision of the borders of the states of Europe that the German Reich burned out in the fire of WW II. There is no return to it and there will not be! [applause]

We are pleased and proud that the GDR exists on German soil, a socialist German state which recently marked its 35th jubilee in an appropriate way. Its successful progress along the path of socialist construction equates to the practical implementation of dreams about peace and friendship of peoples who fought and routed the fascist aggressors. Revanchists and semirevanchists of all hues, wherever they are, should know that the borders of our friend and ally, the GDR, are and will remain inviolable. [applause]

We and our allies quite definitely warn all those who nurture plans to rewrite history. The course of the policy of NATO bloc countries intensifies the feelings of alarm of people on all continents. They expect from the governments of these countries a highly responsible policy directed toward strengthening peace, limiting and halting the arms race, and eliminating hotbeds of conflict between states, both regional and nonregional. In this difficult time for the world, peoples are turning their gaze to the world of socialism, to socialist states. We feel this at every step. We have done and will do everything possible to justify these hopes, to increase efforts in pursuing a policy of peace and security for all peoples.

All the foreign policy activity of our party and the Soviet state is aimed at realizing Lenin's behest. "We promise the workers and peasants that we will do everything for peace." [applause]

Since the days of the GOSR our policy has been peaceful coexistence between states with differing social systems. We do not foist our ideology and our values which stem from the nature of the socialist system on anyone. We will, however, continue to reject resolutely all attempts to foist ways and views, alien to our society, on us or to transfer ideological differences into relations between states. We will decisively rebuff these attempts.

Peaceful coexistence between states contains an enormous constructive potential for the development of good relations. Was this not confirmed by the experience of the 1970's, when it become possible to sign the Helsinki Final Act and when detente put down roots and became strengthened? The peoples have not given in to attempts to remove it from their consciousness. They hold its fruits dear, and, in this too, there is a substantial reserve for peace. We are true to Lenin's order to strive for "the most simple and the most clear solutions and measures that would truly lead to peace."

How many times have the peoples welcomed the USSR proposals, which are permeated with a concern for peace? There is not one important problem, not one area connected with international security, now or in the future, for which the Soviet Union would not come out with concrete initiatives. This is practical striving for peace and working for it.

The main question of all is the removal of nuclear danger. Our party invariably concentrates its main efforts on this. There would not be this danger if Western countries were sufficiently realistic and politically willing to accept the proposal made by the Soviet Union as far back as 1946, banning for eternity the production and use of atomic weapons and for destroying stocks fo them.

This most humane and radical proposal on how to resolve, in the interest of all humanity, the issue of the new terrible weapons that had come into the hands of people is enshrined in golden letters in history. Today the urgency of this task has risen immeasurably. Our proposals are directed at ensuring that nuclear weapons are never used, that they be totally wiped off the face of the earth. We are proposing specific ways to resolve this task step by step.

Observance of the definite norms, advanced by the Soviet Union, by which the nuclear powers would have to be guided in the conditions that have now come about, would be of fundamental significance. These norms are natural if one sets oneself the goals of peace. Is it not natural that those countries that bear particular responsibility for maintaining peace should view the prevention of nuclear war as the main aim of their foreign policy?

We do not call on others to do anything that we are not ready to embark on ourselves. We are backing up this readiness of ours with practical steps. It was the Soviet Union that took the political step, unparalleled in boldness, of unilaterally adopting a pledge of not being the first to use nuclear weapons.

We say it is time to halt the nuclear conveyor belt, and we propose starting with such a simple and effective step as freezing all nuclear arsenals. It is easier to embark on their reduction from this boundary. Our country is ready immediately to freeze all its nuclear means if the other nuclear powers move toward this too. The Soviet proposal to this effect remains in force. Millions of people in various countries are advocating this ever more persistently, and, recently, leading figures of many states and governments have been coming out for this. An example of this is the message from the leaders of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden with an appeal for a nuclear arms freeze.

We proposed to the United States a resumption and ultimate conclusion of the talks, held earlier with the participation of Britain, on a total and universal nuclear-weapons test ban. But they did not take this up. At the same time, they refused to ratify the Soviet-American agreements signed almost 10 years ago on limiting underground nuclear tests and on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. Instead of agreement in this field, we are offered merely an exchange of observers, who would simply register such explosions. One cannot help coming to the conclusion that they do not wish to ban, but to jointly legalize, or more precisely to impart the force of law to [legalizovat, tachnee uzakonit] the carrying out of nuclear weapons tests. The Soviet Union will insist on putting a stop to tests. [applause] Our country will continue with increasing vigor to struggle for a curb on the arms race and will seek the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security until they are totally eliminated. The importance of the socialist countries' collective proposal for a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force to be concluded between the states of the Warsaw Pact and the states of NATO is carving out understanding.

Such a step would allow us to enter upon the path of creating real trust between states. There is no people or country that would not gain if this were done.

There is no more urgent task now than the prevention of the militarization of space. The issue is as follows: If the door to space weapons is not closed, and is not closed firmly today, tomorrow it will be too late to do so. Should not the responsible figures, both in and out of governments and parliaments, who have a bearing on the determination of the course of international policy in their countries, think about this? The Soviet Union exerts the maximum efforts to solve this problem. We do this in the United Nations. We proposed to the U.S. Government that special talks on this matter should be held. We posed this question once again to the American leadership very recently, with all clarity. We should like to express the hope that, in the end, Washington will take a constructive position. Our proposal in the United Nations on using outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes has met with the broad support of the countries of the world. The peoples can see in this example which policy meets their vital interests and which one is alien to them.

The arms race is a heavy burden which imperialism has brought upon mankind. What colossal opportunities would open up before all countries regardless of their social system, be they big or small, if the arms race could be turned back, and what immense resources -- material and intellectual -- could be freed for peaceful purposes! People need these resources to wipe out poverty, hunger, and disease. The opportunity would emerge to tackle the global problems which acutely face all peoples today -- problems of environmental protection and mastering the world's oceans and outer space for the benefit of people.

The international situation depends in many ways on the status of U.S.-USSR relations. They are now in disorder [rasstroyennyye]. In Washington they have used the big stick for this and have done a good deal to wreck everything positive previously created by joint efforts.

Of late, statements have been heard from the U.S. side about wishes to have more constructive relations with the USSR. What is this? A tribute to short-term considerations, or something more considerable? The reply to this question must be given by the United States itself, through practical deeds. There are opportunities for this; the question is whether or not Washington will make use of them. In any event, those who determine U.S. policy now and in the future must apply their efforts to ensure that their words in favor of improving Soviet-U.S. relations can be accepted with trust, a trust the U.S. Administration has thoroughly lost in recent years.

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed that "we favor good relations with the United States. Also, experience shows that they can be good." Today, we again state quite definitely that the USSR has no hostile intentions whatsoever toward the United States. We propose peace and only peace. We are prepared to cooperate with the United States in the interest of strengthening international security. The peoples of our countries and all others will gain from this.

In order to adopt a more sober line in its foreign policy, Washington should abandon the policy's hegemonist ambitions. Nobody chose the United States as the arbiter of the destinies of other countries and peoples, just as nobody has chosen any other state as such an arbiter. Our country believes that legality and not arbitrariness should prevail in the world. No state has the right to interfere in the internal affairs of another state.

The Soviet Union does not seek unilateral advantages. It is not striving for military supremacy. We have stated this many times. A military-strategic balance -- precisely a balance -- reliably promotes the preservation of peace. The lower the level at which this balance is maintained, the more this is so. Such is the line of the Soviet Union and it will firmly carry it out. [applause]

Every people and every country must have the guaranteed right to peaceful development in conditions of independence. We will continue to work to see that this sacred right is respected everywhere. We will continue to struggle for the elimination of the dangerous situation in which whole regions of the world are troubled, in which the wounds of armed conflicts bleed there for years. Such is the case in the Near East, Central America, Southern Africa, Southeast Asia, and in other regions. After all, whole generations of people have grown up there without knowing real peace. We decisively advocate that all conflicts should be resolved peacefully and only peacefully.

The new Soviet initiative on convening a conference on a Near East settlement is a specific expression of this policy. It is an example of a realistic and fair approach to the resolution of acute international problems, one taking into account the legitimate interests of all parties involved. The Soviet Union views as impermissible any outside actions to change by violence, to undermine the social structure of states, or to overthrow their legal governments. The majority of states have expressed their opinion regarding such actions clearly during the discussion at the UN General Assembly on the issue of impermissibility of the policy of state terrorism, which we raised.

In the policy of our party and state in foreign affairs, through the concern and alarm over the present international situation, which has been caused by certain imperialist circles, there gleams the confidence that peace can be defended. Unified actions by all countries which adopt a stand of peace, by all strata of the public, regardless of the social structure or size of their states, are ncessary for this.

The strength of Soviet foreign policy is in the selfless labor of our people, in their great deeds. Successes in fulfilling our economic plans, our achievements in the sphere of science and technology, every machine and machine-tool needed by the country, every ton of metal, oil, and grain, are also a contribution to our foreign policy. There is no higher aim in our policy in foreign affairs than ensuring favorable international conditions for our successful advance along the path of communist construction.

We are approaching the 40th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War. The majesty of the feat of the Soviet people, who made a decisive contribution to saving mankind from the fascist yoke, stands out in greater and greater relief. This feat was accomplished in the name of peace and life on earth. For us, Lenin's behest rings out as sacred: The revolution must be able to defend itself. Adhering to this, the CPSU devotes unflagging attention to strengthening the USSR's defense capability and ensuring its security. Our party and people are doing everything so that the valorous Soviet Armed Forces may have at their disposal everything necessary and may always be capable of repulsing the aggressive encroachments of the enemies of peace. This is how it has been, this is how it is, and this is how it will be in the future too. [applause]

The USSR's foreign policy course is the fruit of the many-sided activity of the CPSU. The party, its Central Committee, and the Central Committee Politburo continually focus their attention on questions of world politics, and daily direct the international activity of the Soviet state.

Comrades, looking back over the path covered by our country since the year 1917, since the time of the victory of the GOSR, we are still more profoundly aware of the fact that all our achievements are unbreakably linked with the Leninist party of Communists. The consistent policy of the party is the guarantee of the unshakable authority of the Soviet state. We will in future, too, be loyal to our internationalist duty, the struggle for peace and social progress. Rallied around the party, the Soviet people confidently look toward tomorrow, fully supporting the party's Leninist domestic and foreign policy. [applause]

Long live the CPSU, the party of Lenin! [applause] May the revolutionary cause of the Great October live and be victorious! [applause] Long live peace throughout the world! [applause]

LEADER PLACEMENT DURING FESTIVE CONCERT

LD061811 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1555 GMT carries a relay of the festive concert devoted to the anniversary of Great October. At 1605 GMT the leaders enter the hall led by Chernenko, Tikhonov, and Gromyko. Next the camera shows them seated in the following order, from left to right: Dolgikh, Aliyev, Ponomarev, Gromyko, Chernenko, Tikhonov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Solomentsev, and two indistinct figures, possibly Vorotnikov and Kuznetsov. Chernenko's aide Pribytkov enters and arranges Chernenko's seat for him. At 1606 GMT the lights dim and the concert begins.

MILITARY HEADS MARK GOSR WITH CEREMONIAL MEETING

PM061423 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Nov 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting to mark the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution has been held in the Soviet Army's Central Academy Theater. Taking part in it were generals, admirals, and officers of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, the Main Inspectorate, the Main Cadre Directorate, and other main and central directorates of the USSR Defense Ministry.

In the presidium were Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directoate; Army General V.L. Govorov and Army General I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense ministers; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Lieutenant General D.A. Volkogonov, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and also Marshal of Aviation S.I. Rudenko, Colonel General A.S. Zheltov, generals, admirals, and officers, servicemen of the Moscow Garrison, and veterans of the Great Patriotic War.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Army General V.L. Govorov, USSR deputy defense minister, delivered a report on the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Soviet servicemen, he stressed, are boundlessly devoted to their people, Lenin's party, and the socialist motherland. In the complex international situation, when the threat of a new war has become a harsh reality through the fault of U.S. imperialism, they are tirelessly increasing vigilance and combat readiness, strengthening combat friendship with the serivemen of the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries, and reliably guarding the gains of Great October, peace, and socialism.

SUMMARY OF 7 NOV FESTIVITIES IN RED SQUARE

LD070830 Moscow TASS in English 0823 GMT 7 Nov 84

["October Revolution Anniversary Festivities in Moscow" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 7 TASS -- The main festivities on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution have taken place in the Red Square of the Soviet capital today.

On the central tribune of Lenin Mausoleum there are the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and prominent Soviet military leaders. On the grandstands for the guests there are veterans of the Communist Party and the October Revolution, heroes of the civil war and of the Great Patriotic War, leading workers in industry and agriculture, prominent workers in the fields of science and culture, cosmonauts, and numerous foreign guests. The heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the Soviet Union are present.

The chimes of the Spasskaya tower of the Kremlin struck ten.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, first deputy minister of defense of the USSR, upon hearing a report by the officer commanding the military parade, reviewed troops and congratulated the participants in the parade on the holiday of the Great October Revolution anniversary. Then he made a speech before the troops lined up in the square and before all those who gathered for the occasion.

A traditional military parade took place in the Red Square. Composite battalions of military academies marched past the Lenin Mausoleum. They were followed by mororized infantry and airborne troops, marines, tankmen, artillerymen, anti-aircraft rocket units of air defense forces. Tactical and operational-tactical missiles brought up the rear of the column of combat hardware.

A festive demonstration of representatives of the working people of the Soviet capital began in the Red Square after the parade of the troops of the Moscow Garrison. The design of the festive columns of demonstrators vividly reflects the peaceableness of the Soviet people and their striving to preserve peace on earth.

Beneath the portrait of Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, there are his words which are the epitomized expression of the deeds and thoughts of the Soviet people who are monolithically rallied round the party of the Communists: "The party firmly proceeds along the chosen road -- the road of communist construction and peace."

LEADERS PRESENT ON MAUSOLEUM ROSTRUM LISTED

LD070803 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0650 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Excerpt] On the rostrum of the mausoleum are the leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet state: Comrades Chernenko, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Romanov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Ligachev, and Ryzhkov.

MARSHAL SOKOLOV SPEAKS BEFORE PARADE BEGINS

LD070806 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0650 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Speech by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.I. Sokolov at GOSR ceremony in Red Square -- live]

[Text] Comrade servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces, working people of the Soviet Union, esteemed foreign guests! On behalf of and on the instruction of the CPSU Central Committee the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, I greet you and congratulate you on the holiday of all the people, the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The victorious socialist revolution, accomplished under the leadership of the Bolshevik party, headed by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, overthrew a system of exploitation and oppression and marked a fundamental turning-point in the destinies of the peoples of our country. It led them out onto the path of all-round social, economic, and cultural development. By the heroic work of the Soviet people socialism has been built in our country. The October revolution inaugurated a new epoch in world history, the epoch of transition from capitalism to socialism. It became the source of a most profound economic and social renewal of the world. This is graphically confirmed by the constant strengthening of the positions of socialism on the international arena, of the international communist and workers' movement. Today the glorious anniversary of the Great October Revolution is being celebrated together with us by the working people of the fraternal countries of socialism and all progressive mankind. Soviet people are ringing in this holiday in an atmosphere of high political and labor upsurge. By their selfless labor they are strengthening the economic and defence might of the motherland. Our people, the Soviet people, are meeting this festive day in an atmosphere of lofty political and labor uplift. With their selfless labor they are strengthening the homeland's economic and defense might. Our people are struggling persistently for the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and for the successful fulfillment of plans for 1984 and the 11th 5-Year Plan quotas. Socialist competition for a worthy reception of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War is taking on an every greater spread. The working people of our country and Army and Navy servicemen have understood with ardent approval the decisions of the October 1984 Plenum of the party Central Committee and the speech by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has a fresh manifestation of the party's concern for Soviet man.

True to the ideals of the October Revolution and to the Leninist principles of foreign policy, the Soviet Union stands forth as an unwavering and unshakeable standard-bearer of peace. A dimunution of the threat of war and an improvement of the international climate are being hampered by the political purposes and aggressive actions of ruling circles in the USA and NATO bloc. They are trying to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union and its allies; they are unrestrainedly winding up the arms race, blocking talks in the field of arms limitation, averting the militarization of space, and are striving, from positions of strength, to dictate their will to sovereign states. A serious threat has been created by the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Western Europe. In such a situation, highly organized and conscientious labor in the name of strengthening the might of our homeland is a primary civic obligation and patriotic duty for every Soviet person.

The Communist Party and Soviet people are doing and shall do everything so that the defence capacity of the country and the combat readiness of the Armed Forces may be at a high level. We have never waived and shall not waive the security of our own country and the security of our allies.

Soviet servicemen, brought up in a spirit of limitless devotion to the Communist Party, to the socialist homeland, to their people, loyal to the revolutionary and combat traditions, reliably stand guard over the peaceful, creative toil of the Soviet people. In single combat formation with the servicemen of the armies of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, they maintain a high degree of vigilance and are ever ready to fulfill with honor their patriotic and internationalist duty.

Long live the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution! Long live the heroic Soviet people and its valorous armed forces!

Glory to the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the inspirer and organizer of all our victories! [servicemen shout "hurrah" three times; national anthem played]

VIDEO OF SOKOLOV SPEECH, PARADE, LEADER PLACEMENT

LD071142 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0650 GMT on 7 November carries a relay of the parade dedicated to the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Moscow's Red Square. Various crowd scenes are shown. Presenters Kirilov and Likhitchenko greet viewers and describe the scene in Red Square. Brief clips of archive film of the Red Square Parade of 1944 are shown.

At 0659 GMT the camera shows Chernenko making his way across the top of the Lenin Mausoleum, acknowledging the crowds with a wave. He takes his place with Tikhonov and Gromyko on his right. The announcer says: "The leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state are on the rostrum. Those present in Red Square warmly welcome Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, CPSU Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members, and CPSU Central Committee secretaries."

At 0701 GMT the review of military units in Red Square begins. Two cars, carrying respectively USSR First Deputy Defense Minister Sokolov and Moscow Military District Commander Lushev, tour the ranks of assembled troops.

At 0710 GMT the review of troops ends as Sokolov's car draws up alongside the Lenin Mausoleum. At 0712 GMT the camera shows Sokolov as he begins his address. The following figures are shown, from left to right, Chernenko, Sokolov (at microphone), Tikhonov, Gromyko, Grishin, Gorbachev.

At 0720 GMT Sokolov concludes his address. The national anthem is played and the leaders salute during the anthem. Sokolov appears to have a little difficulty in holding his salute.

Following the playing of the anthem the parade of military units begins. They march past in the following order: detachments from the Military School of Music, the Suvorov Frunze Academy, the Red Banner Lenin Academy, the Dzerzhinskiy Academy, the Malinovskiy Tank Troops Academy, the Kuybyshev Engineering Troops Academy, the Timoshenko Chemical Defense Troops Academy, the Gagarin Air Force Academy, the Zhukovskiy Air Force Engineering Academy, the Kaliningrad Naval Academy, the airborne landing troops, the Moscow "Mossovet" Frontier Troops College, the Baltic marines, the Dzerzhinskiy Internal Troops Division, Suvorov Academy cadets, the Leningrad Nakhimov Naval Academy, and the Moscow General Higher Command Academy named after the Supreme Soviet.

At 0735 GMT the parade of military hardware begins. The vehicles drive past in the folowing order: 13 BRDM-2 reconnaissance vehicles of the Taman Kalinin Division, each mounted with five AT-5 missiles; 21 BTR-70 armored personnel carriers; a number of BMP-1 APCs, each carrying a single AT-5 missile; 25 BMD APCs accompanied by airborne troops; a number of T-72 tanks of the Kantemir Tank Division named after Andropov -- BBC advises that, in contrast to last year's parade, this year these tanks carry 11 small tubes angled upward at the front of the turret, arranged five on one side, six on the other; a number of MT-LB vehicles towing guns; 12 M-1974 self-propelled guns: 12 M-1973 self-propelled guns; 12 BM-21 multiple rocket launchers; surface-to-air missiles, the first six unidentified, carried on the vehicle used normally for the SA-8B, followed by a number of SA-3 Goa missiles and a number of SA-2 missiles, some mounted with forward fins, some without, followed in turn by SA-1 missiles of the Putilovo-Kirov Air Defense Regiment. The parade of hardware concludes with "tactical and operation-tactical missiles," these comprising a number of FROG-7s and four SS-1 Scud missiles.

At 0745 GMT the workers demonstration begins with floats mounted on vehicles, the first carrying a portrait of Lenin followed by another with a protrait of Chernenko. One float which is given prominence reads: "The future of Ethiopia is inextricably linked with the building of socialism."

At 0746 GMT children present bouquets to Chernenko and other figures atop the mausoleum.

The workers parade begins after the floats have passed. During the workers parade correspondents interview various people present in Red Square on their impressions of the day. These figures include a soldier, workers from Moscow's Likhachev Motor Works, builders who worked on the Baykal-Amur Railroad, the writer Anatoliy Kalinin, the cosmonaut Savitskaya, a visitor from Vietnam, and Ethiopian youth leader, the rector of a Moscow electronic engineering institute, recently-honored Aeroflot workers, a playright, and agricultural workers.

A pan shot of the presidium at one point during the parade shows the following line-up, from left to right: Kurkotkin, Kutakhov, Koldunov, Gorshkov, Petrov, Tolubko, Yepishev, Kulikov, Akhromeyev, Sokolov, Chernenko, Tikhonov, Grishin, Gromyko, Gorbachev, Romanov, Solomentsev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Ponomarev, Kuznetsov, Chebrikov, Dolgikh, Demichec, Kapitonov, Zimyanin, Ligachev, and Ryzhkov.

As the workers demonstration continues, at 0900 GMT a distant shot of a Kremlin tower is shown and the relay concludes.

CHERNENKO ADDRESSES KREMLIN GOSR RECEPTION

LD071201 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Today the USSR Government held a reception in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses to mark the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The reception was attended by Comrades Chernenko, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Romanov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Chebrikov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Ligachev, and Ryzhkov. In the hall were members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee, members of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU, deputies of the USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviets, leaders of ministries and departments, representatives of party, administrative, and public organizations, military commanders, veterans of the party, war, and labor, production front-rankers, personalities in science and culture, and pilot-cosmonauts.

Also present were eminent figures of the communist and workers parties; other foreign guests who have come to our country to attend the festivities, heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the Soviet Union, representatives of the clergy, and journalists.

Those present were addressed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He said:

Dear comrades! Esteemed guests!

It is a pleasure for me to carry out the instructions of our party's Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Government of the USSR. I would like to greet all those gathered here on the holiday which is dear to us, the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The influence of our revolution on the course of world events, and on the future of mankind, was immense. Its unfading significance rests primarily in the fact that, in the words of Lenin, it indicated the path to socialism for the whole world. We are proud that our party and our people became the trailblazers in the construction of a new society, and are firmly and steadfastly progressing to ever higher horizons of socialist construction. We are proud of our invariable fidelity to the red banner of the revolution, to our communist ideals.

The collective thoughts, experience, and organizational work of the party, and the creative strength and energy of all Soviet people, are today being concentrated on innovative, inspiring tasks. I have in mind the tasks which face us in improving developed socialistm. It is precisely by these tasks that the essence of party policy and all plans for the country's economic and social development are determined. Resolution of them will make our motherland even stronger and finer, our society even more cohesive, and our lives even fuller and richer.

Today's military parade and demonstration of working people on Moscow's Red Square have been yet another exciting testament to the unbreakable unity of the party and people. Our glorious working class, the collective-farm peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia warmly approve and support the Leninist political course of the CPSU. This is a course for the all-round progress of Soviet society. It is a course for the preservation and consolidation of peace on earth.

For Soviet people, as for all the world's peoples, the current international situation arouses well-justified alarm. The tension in international politics is not abating. It is not now easy or simple to reduce this alarm and relieve this tension. It is not possible here to get by with a love of peace which is only expressed in words. Actual deeds are needed. As far as the CPSU and the Soviet state are concerned, we, together with the fraternal parties, in unity with the countries of the socialist community, have been doing and will do all in our power to make the planet's political climate healthier and to avert the threat of war which is hanging over mankind, and, of course, we will do everything required to strengthen our valiant armed forces and everything required for the reliable defense of the historic achievements of socialism.

Permit me to propose a toast. To our Communist Party! To the great Soviet people! To the new social order, born of Great October! To a stable and inviolable peace throughout the world! To the health of all those present!

The speech by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko was greeted with continuous applause.

During the reception heads of diplomatic missions from foreign countries accredited in the Soviet Union were presented to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The reception took place in a cordial atmosphere.

POLITBURO MEMBERS GREET REPUBLIC CELEBRATIONS

LD071207 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The union republics are festively celebrating the October anniversary.

Participants in the festive processions were warmly greeted in Kiev by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; in Alma Ata by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; in Tbilisi by Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

Participants in the festive parades were also warmly greeted by party and administrative leaders of the union republics of Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirgizia, Tajikistan, Armenia, Turkmenistan, and Estonia.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON FOREIGN CAPITALS' GOSR MEETINGS

PM071025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS roundup: "Path to Freedom, Independence, and Progress"]

[Excerpt] 5 Nov -- Widely celebrating the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the foreign public and press are noting that the formation of the world's first worker and peasant state marked the advent of a new era in the history of mankind and served as a powerful impetus in the struggle of the world's peoples for freedom, national independence, peace, and progress.

Pyongyang -- A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the DPRK capital's public has been held here to mark the 67th anniversary of Great October. It was attended by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the DPRK, and other leaders of the republic.

Stressing the historical importance of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Kim Yong-Chae, chairman of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, noted that the Korean people will always march in single formation with the fraternal Soviet people in the joint struggle against imperialism and are fully determined to strengthen and develop the traditional friendship and cooperation between our countries. He expressed the DPRK's full support for the Soviet Union's peace initiatives.

Kabul -- A ceremonial meeting of the Afghan public has been held here to mark the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It was held at the initiative of the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council and Council of Ministers, and the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society. 'Abdol Zohur Razmjo, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Kabul city party committee, delivered a report.

In conjunction with the great Soviet people, the world's progressive, peace-loving forces, including the DRA working people, are celebrating the 67th anniversary of Great October, he stressed. The victory of the April revolution in Afghanistan raised the traditionally good-neighborly Afghan-Soviet relations to a qualitatively new level -- the level of relations of fraternal friendship, proletarian internationalism, and revolutionary solidarity.

Under the conditions of the exacerbated international situation, the USSR and other socialist countries firmly stand guard over peace and progress.

The representatgives of workers, peasants, and the intelligentsia who spoke at the meeting noted the October Revolution's tremendous role in liberating from oppression and exploitation not only the multinational people of Russia but also all the world's peoples.

Damascus -- The country's party and state figures and representatives of the Syrian public took part in a ceremonial meeting in the Syrian capital. M. Rishah, deputy chairman of the General Federation of Workers Trade Unions of Syria, and W. Tannus, member of the Ba'th Party regional command and president of the Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society, addressed the gathering. The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the speakers stressed, dealt a crushing blow to the centuries-old system of exploitation and oppression, put an end to the global rule of capitalism, and led to the creation of the world's first socialist state. Throughout its history, M. Rishah said, the Soviet Union has invariably sided with the oppressed peoples, adopted a consistent position on the Arabs' struggle for freedom and independence, and frequently proved in practice that it is their loyal friend.

PRC LEADERS GREET USSR ON GOSR ANNIVERSARY

LD061715 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 84 First Edition p 5

[PRC leaders' untitled message under general heading "Congratulations to the Land of the Soviets"]

[Text] To K.U. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

On the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution we send on behalf of the National People's Congress, the PRC Government, and the Chinese people festive congratulations and good wishes to the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Government of the Soviet Union, and the Soviet people.

Traditional friendship exists between the Chinese and Soviet peoples. Over the past 2 years contacts and links have expanded between China and the Soviet Union in the spheres of economy, trade, science, technology, culture, and sport. This favors the deepening of mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries and promotes the business of construction in our countries. We are deeply confident that the elimination of obstacles and the bringing about of normalization in relations between the two countries would accord with the fundamental interests of our peoples and also with the cause of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world.

We wish the Soviet people new successes in economic and cultural building.

Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China

Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress

Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council.

LATE REPORT: USTINOV ISSUES ORDER OF THE DAY

PM071447 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Nov 84 Second Edition p 1

["USSR Defense Minister Order No 235"]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Nov -- Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers!

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, generals, and admirals!

Comrade veterans of the Soviet Armed Forces!

Today, the Soviet people, Army and Navy servicemen, the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, and all progressive mankind are solemnly celebrating the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Soviet people are greeting their glorious revolution holiday in an atmosphere of nationwide political and labor enthusiasm. The working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia, closely rallied around the Communist Party, are selflessly working to fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent party Central Committee plenums and the instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the further strengthening of the country's economic and defense might. The social and economic development plans outlined by the party are being implemented successfully. A broad program for further enhancing the people's wellbeing is being implemented. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum are also directed toward the fulfillment of this task.

Throughout the country socialist competition has been mounted on a broad scale to greet fittingly the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

The fraternal socialist countries are making steady progress in their development. The relations of friendship and cooperation between them are strengthening. Socialism is demonstrating in practice that it is a society of genuine equality and social and economic progress.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government are persistently and consistently pursuing a policy of strengthening the foundations of world peace and international cooperation, are firmly rebuffing the aggressive designs of imperialism, and resolutely advocating the limitation and reduction of the arms race and the banning and complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

The international situation has recently become acutely more complex through the fault of imperialist reactionary forces led by the United States. The threat of nuclear war has increased with the deployment in West Europe of U.S. medium-range missiles. The U.S. Administration is obstructing accords on the adoption of joint measures in the sphere of arms limitation, reduction of the threat of war, and prevention of the militarization of space.

Under these conditions, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government are taking the necessary measures to strengthen the security of our country and of our friends and allies and to boost the USSR Armed Forces' combat readiness.

Army and Navy servicemen, boundlessly devoted to the cause of communism, are persistently mastering the combat hardware and weaponry entrusted to them; are improving their field, air, and naval skills; are increasing vigilance; and are augmenting the glorious revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the Communist Party, the Soviet people, and their Armed Forces. In a single combat formation with the servicemen of the Warsaw Pact armies, they vigilantly guard the gains of socialism and are always ready to deal a crushing rebuff to any aggressor.

Comrade Army and Navy servicemen!

Comrade veterans of the Soviet Armed Forces!

I congratulate you on the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. I wish Army and Navy servicemen further successes in combat and political training, in improving military skill, strengthening discipline, and remaining constantly ready to defend the great gains of the Soviet people and the state interests of our motherland!

To mark the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution I order that:

Today, 7 November, at 2100, a festive 30-gun artillery salute be fired in our motherland's capital -- the hero-city of Moscow, in the capitals of the union republics, in the hero-cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol', Novorossiysk, Kerch, and Tula, in the hero-fortress of Brest, and also in the cities of Kaliningrad, Lvov, Rostov-na-Donu, Kuybyshev, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Chita, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, and Severomorsk.

Long live the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!

STANDING COMMISSIONS CONSIDER 1985 PLAN, BUDGET

PM061201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "In Standing Commissions of the Chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] The preparatory commissions for the preliminary examination of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1985, the Progress in Fulfilling the Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1984, the USSR State Budget for 1985, and the report on the implementation of the USSR State Budget for 1983, which have been formed by the planning and budget and other standing commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, are working in Moscow. All 17 preparatory commissions are discussing reports by the leaders of the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Finance, and other USSR ministries and departments and by representatives of the union republic councils of ministers.

The speeches have emphasized that the targets for the 4th year of the 11th 5-Year Plan are being fulfilled successfully as a result of the nationwide socialist competition that has been developed. The country's working people have made an important new contribution to realizing the targets of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the party's Central Committee. This makes it possible to continue ensuring a dynamic rate of growth of the country's economy and creates conditions for the further flowering of Soviet science and culture and for enhancing the people's well-being.

At the sessions, special attention is being devoted to questions of enhancing the efficiency and rate of development of social production by accelerating scientific and technical progress, further industrializing construction, increasing the production of food and agricultural raw materials on the basis of intensifying agriculture, saving labor, material, fuel, energy, and financial resources in every possible way, expanding the production of consumer goods, improving their quality, and developing the system of services of the population.

The deputies of the preparatory commission on the agro-industrial complex concentrated their attention on the key directions of production intensification, on the introduction of progressive technologies, the reduction of output losses, and problems of the social restructuring of the countryside. The sessions noted the importance of making fuller use of the production potential and the existing reserves and overcoming narrow departmentalism. Considerable space was devoted to the question of the development of land reclamation, which at the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, called a decisive factor for the further upsurge of agriculture and the steady buildup of the country's food stocks.

In the preparatory commission on machine building, it was emphasized that the production of commodity output by the sector's ministries is increasing approximately 4 percent a year and that qualitative indicators are improving. The volume of production of machinery and equipment is determined by the need to supply them to construction projects nearing completion, to retool and modernize existing enterprises, to introduce resource-saving technology more widely, and to unconditionally fulfill the targets of the Food and Energy Programs. In the current year, the plans for output sales, profits, and payments into the budget are being fulfilled, as are the socialist pledges for 1984 adopted by labor collectives. Delivery discipline has improved, particularly at enterprises working under the conditions of the large-scale economic experiment.

At sessions of the preparatory commission on consumer goods and services for the population, there was a detailed discussion on further increasing the production of goods, updating their range, improving their quality, monitoring the activity of consumer service enterprises, and improving the standard of services. The deputies noted the need for the speediest creation of new enterprises as well as specialized shops in existing plants and factories producing consumer goods, the need to extend the list of services rendered to the population and to galvanize the activity of scientific research and planning and design organizations in this direction, and the importance of further deepening work on studying consumer demand. It was pointed out that next year it is necessary to take practical measures to develop the network of consumer services in industrial enterprises, on construction sites, at railroad, sea, and river stations, in airports, on sovkhozes and kolkhozes, and at working people's places of rest.

The sessions of the preparatory commission on health care and social security devoted special attention to questions of raising the standard of organization and management of health care and the quality of medical assistance and to extending prophylactic work. It was pointed out that the sick rate among working people and industrial injuries are falling and the health of population is growing stronger as a result of the Soviet people's improved living conditions, the implementation of broad socioeconomic and medical measures, and the realization of comprehensive sectorial plans for improving labor safety conditions and sanitary and health measures in production. At enterprises of the Ministry of the Medical Industry next year, it is planned to raise the technical standard of production and the quality of output and to start up the production of new medicines and products of medical technology. The deputies emphasized that the realization of the broad social program to further enhance the Soviet people's well-being, adopted by the 26th party congress, is creating good conditions for the consistent implementation of measures in the country to improve state social insurance and social security.

The draft plan and budget for 1985 were discussed in a businesslike and constructive manner in the preparatory commissions on transport and communications, construction and the construction materials industry, science and technology, housing and municipal services, and public education and culture. An interested discussion took place in the commissions on energy, metallurgy, nature conservation and the rational utilization of natural resources, and others.

The suggestions and remarks made by the deputies during the discussions will be examined at sessions of the planning and budget and other standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities. The commissions will use the results of the preliminary examination of the plan and budget to prepare their conclusions for the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The work of the preparatory commissions is continuing.

TURKMENISTAN PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

LD031042 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] A plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan was held in Ashkhabad today. The results of the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks of the republican party organization were discussed. In a report by Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the republican Communist Party, and in speeches made, it was noted that the material-technical base of the agro-industrial complex had been considerably strengthened in Turkmenistan, the program for water-conservation construction is being successfully implemented, and the construction of the Kara-Kum canal, the republic's main irrigation artery, is continuing.

The area of reclaimed lands is now over a million hectares.

At the same time, it was noted at the plenum that the work of a number of party, administrative, and economic bodies does not always provide for sufficient stability in the development of farming and stockbreeding and raising their productivity. A decision was adopted on this question.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS TUVA ASSR CULTURE DAYS OPENING

PM061219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Days of Fraternity and Friendship"]

[Excerpts] The ceremonial opening of the Tuva ASSR Days of Literature and Art in Moscow was held 24 October in the Central State Concert Hall. The days are being held in honor of the 40th anniversary of Tuva's voluntary accession to the USSR.

The ceremonial opening was attended by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, other officials, and leaders of the Tuva ASSR party and soviet organizations.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS STATE AWARDS AT KREMLIN

LD070115 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Today Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented USSR awards at the Kremlin to a group of comrades.

The Order of Lenin was awarded to Kalashnikov, RSFSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman. Bogatikov, AUCCTU secretary; Laptev, chief editor of IZVESTIYA; Professor Popov; Shakhnazarov, CPSU Central Committee deputy departmental head; and Shokin, minister of the electronics industry, were honored with Orders of the October Revolution.

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium scrolls conferring the title of honor, People's Artist of the USSR, were awarded to Leoznova, director of the Gorkiy Children's and Young People's Films Central Studio; Ryazanov, Mosfilm studio director; and to Etysh, artist of the Vakhtangov State Academic Theater. Orders of the labor Red Banner, Friendship of the Peoples and Badge of Merit were also presented.

Comrade Kuznetsov warmly congratulated scientific and cultural figures and party and administrative workers on their high awards and wished them a happy Great October and new successes in their work for the good of the motherland. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, also congratulated recipients.

Those awarded expressed their profound gratitude to the Communist Party and the Soviet state for the high appraisal of their activities. They gave assurances that they would devote all their energy, knowledge, and experience to fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and party Central Committee plenums.

ZIMYANIN ADDRESSES PSKOV AWARD CEREMONY

PM301437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Paskov Receives Award for Valor"]

[Excerpts] Pskov, 27 Oct -- The streets and squares of this city of Russian glory were bedecked in festive attire. For successes achieved by Pskov's working people in economic and cultural building and for services in the revolutionary movement and the struggle against the fascist German invaders during the Great Patriotic War, the city has been awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner.

A ceremonial meeting of representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations and working peoples' collectives was held here today to mark the presentation of the high award to Pskov.

An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko was elected with enthusiasm.

The meeting was addressed by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those present. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, he warmly congratulated the city's workers, engineering and technical personnel, intelligentsia, and all its working people on the motherland's high award. M.V. Zimyanin conveyed Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's heartfelt congratulations and good wishes to the people of Pskov.

This high award, the speaker said, is being presented to Pskov on the eve of the 67th anniversary of the Great Octover Revolution. Soviet people are greeting the nationwide holiday in an atmosphere of intensive creative labor aimed at implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

Our motherland's working people greeted the CPSU Central Committee Ocotber (1984) Plenum's decisions and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's plenum speech with universal warm approval.

The Central Committee plenum set the task of implementing a broad long-term program for reclaiming land and increasing the efficiency of the use of reclaimed lands as a result of which, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko pointed out, "The country will be able to obtain nearly one-half of its arable farming output regardless of the vagaries of the weather." A detailed land reclamation plan for the period through the year 2000 was set out in Comrade N.A. Tikhonov's report.

In a profound and vivid policy speech at the plenum, Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed that our party has entered the period of practical preparation for its next congress, the 27th. Special significance is now being attached to preparing a new edition of the CPSU Program. Suggestions for possible changes to the party rules are being worked out at the same time. Targets for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the long term, which are to embody the party's economic strategy through the end of this centruy, are also being formulated.

Together with the dear Leninist party, all working people in the Soviet Union are beginning to prepare for the party's 27th congress with great enthusiasm. Political and labor activeness are growing among Soviet people, who are increasing their efforts in the struggle to further consolidate the USSR's economic and defense might. The friendship among the Soviet peoples is strengthening.

After noting that Pskov Oblast's workers, kolkhoz members, and intelligentsia are making a worthy contribution to the nationwide cause, the CPSU Central Committee secretary recalled that glorious pages in the fatherland's history are linked with the city of Pskov. Many foreign invaders have broken their lances on the walls of this heroic Russian outpost. However, the city is not just renowned for its military valor. This land has also heard the enchanting sounds of Pushkin's lyre. The immortal creations of Musorgskiy, a native of this region, are heard in concert halls in our motherland and throughout the world. The heroic, inimitable destinies of many revolutionaries are linked with the city and the area. Returning from exile in Siberia, Vladimir Ilich Lenin lived and worked in Pskov for 83 days.

In February 1918, when the young Soviet republic's fate was being decided, Pskov, as in years gone by, barred the way to foreign invaders. The order on the city's banner is also high appreciation for the contribution made by the people of Pskov in routing the fascist German invaders.

Revitalized Pskov is an industrial city. Whereas before the war flax production was dominant, now the mighty enterprises of new industrial sectors have grown up here. Together with all the Soviet people, the people of Pskov are waging a selfless struggle for the successful fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets.

The speaker subsequently dwelt on the tasks now facing our country's economy. He noted the acceleration of the pace of social production growth and the need to ensure a successful end to the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

The people of Pskov are also working fruitfully this year. However, in addition to those enterprises in Pskov and the oblast that are working well, there are those which are not fulfilling plan targets and are failing to meet their contractual commitments. Production capacities are not being fully utilized everywhere.

The way to overcome these shortcomings is by persistently intensifying production, increasing production efficiency, and accelerating the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress into practice.

Pskov Oblast belongs to the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone, and special significance is attached to the accelerated development of this zone. The oblast's working people still have much to do to raise the work of kolkhozes and sovkhozes to the level of present demands.

In the light of the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum's decisions and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's instructions, the oblast party organization has to formulate a specific program of action for party and soviet organs, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and all components of the agro-industrial complex to further develop agriculture in the oblast on the basis of intensification, primarily land reclamation, comprehensive mechanization, and the persistent raising of the standard of arable farming and stockraising.

It can be seen from the decisions recently adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Government just how purposeful our party's economic strategy is, a strategy aimed at the truly revolutionary solution of the tasks of accelerating the growth of social labor productivity.

M.V. Zimyanin's speech reflected questions of the party's leadership of the economy and the activity of soviets and the Komsomol. He noted that as developed socialism improves, so the Soviet state of all the people and our socialist democracy develop. The party pays great attention to ensuring that the creativeness of the broad working masses is developed increasingly fully and that their participation in resolving all the most important questions of our society's life continues to grow.

Soviets occupy an important place in the implementation of the plans that have been outlined. The work of people's control organs must be improved.

M.V. Zimyanin paid great attention to questions of improving ideological and political education work. The CPSU Central Committee Plenum in June 1983 stressed the need for the organic unity of political education, and organizational and economic activity. This is a strictly scientific, Leninist principle that has been tested in practice. Fulfilling the Central Committee plenum's decisions, party organizations have taken a considerable step forward in the period in question in perfecting the ideological backup for large-scale economic and social programs and improving the ideological-political, labor, and moral education of working people. The Pskov Oblast and city party organizations have also considerably improved their ideological work. It has become more topical and specific and is more closely linked with life's demands.

The party's directive on bringing the content and forms of ideological work into full accord with the tasks of improving developed socialism must be implemented even more persistently and consistently. We must tirelessly and actively mold and consolidate in all Soviet people profound devotion to Leninism's ideals, Soviet patriotism and internationalism, and class irreconcilability toward the enemies of socialism and peace.

In this context, it is necessary to reemphasize the special significance of young people's communist education and training and the significance of the school reform that is being carried out in the country based on the Leninist principles of an integrated labor and polytechnical school system.

The speaker subsequently dwelt on questions of the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state. He stressed that our party, true to Leninist foreign policy principles, is consistently and persistently seeking ways of consolidating the foundations of world peace and international cooperation and of easing international tension.

M.V. Zimyanin read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the award to Pskov of the Order of the Labor Red Banner and, to the applause of those present, fastened the award to the city's banner.

M.V. Zimyanin met with the oblast's party aktiv at the CPSU Obkom and visited a radio components plant and the "Pskovskiy" sovkhoz. During the meetings with workers, kolkhoz members, specialists, and party and soviet workers, he asked about the fulfillment of the plans and pledges and working people's conditions of work, everyday life, and leisure. The conversations touched on questions of implementing the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum's decisions in practice, improving party organizations' ideological work, and stepping up the party's influence on the resolution of production and education tasks.

M.V. Zimyanin laid flowers at the V.I. Lenin Monument, visited the apartment-museum of the leader of the revolution, and made a trip to Mikhaylovskoye and other places associated with Pushkin. There was a talk at the Pushkino-Gorskiy CPSU Raykom with the rayon's party aktiv.

NEW KAZAKH LIGHT INDUSTRY MINISTER APPOINTED

WA070505 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 19 October carries on page 1 a 30-word statement announcing the appointment of A. Ch. Dzhomartov, formerly the minister of domestic services, as the new Kazakh SSR minister of light industry. The decree was signed by B. Ashimov and Kh. Demesinov, chairman and secretary of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium, respectively.

The same paper on page 4 states that the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the Kazakh SSR has relieved Vagiz Galimovich Ibragimov of his responsibilities as Kazakh SSR minister of light industry in connection with his retirement.

CHIKIN ARTICLE ON LENIN, ASSOCIATES IN 1917

PM061730 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Nov 84 First Edition p 1

[Valentin Chikin article under the rubric "Rereading Lenin": "Comrades in the Struggle" -- passages in all capitals italicized in original]

[Text] Who among us on these vivid days has not hearkened in his thoughts to the lines of the great poet, where striking metaphors combine the image of Lenin with a future sea of risen people and thousands upon thousands of Leninists united in a single force under the name of the party.

We are used to the meaningful formulas of majestic phrases and incidentally, do not always consider how realistic and documentarily well founded all these metaphors and formulas are.

It is not difficult to count the numbers of Lenin's cohorts, for instance, from the pages of the leader's biography or from the addresses of his correspondence. One can also depict without difficulty the figure of the Leninist associate and comrades in the struggle, understand his character, and see his qualities through the eyes of Vladimir Ilich himself. We will take just a few pages from the 20 volumes of the biography, and from Lenin's 54-year life we will select just 1 year, but the most decisive one, when Ilich himself -- disguised as Konstantin Ivanov, a worker from Sestroretsk, with curly red hair, clean shaven, and wearing a dark Russian blouse -- looked extremely young to the simple proletariat but had the intense gaze of the wise man, and we will focus on just 1 month -- but it is the greatest one -- October 1917.

The start of October. "Lenin returns illegally to Petrograd from Vybor." In fact the return should be counted from the time when they left the hut at Razliv. That was actually no less than 8 weeks before. Neither the constant tension of the risk nor his comrades' extreme caution stopped the purposeful movement on to the heart and hour of the revolution, nor did they stop ardent pens and thoughts: The Central Committee hears his voice, polemical articles achieve their objective, and the book on the state and the revolution, which the party will later need so much, is nearing completion. Good creative rhythem warns the sense of confidence and complete personal security. This constant confidence was created primarily by the simple people's ever-growing warmth and the tender guardianship of the workers who were hiding him. Again and again he was able to assess the strongest of all qualities, their RELIABILITY, in rank and file revolutionary fighters.

Also among the many careful "guardians" were, starting from Razliv, Sestroretsk worker and Bolshevik from the old Petersburg guard Nikolay Aleksandrovich Yemelyanov, patriarch of a united family; Aleksandr Vasilyevich Shotman, a 37-year-old professional revolutionary; Eyno Rakhyya, the Finnish Bolshevik with a whole host of good-hearted welcoming relatives... The time will come when Vladimir Ilich will give each of them a sort of warrant-cum-certificate of reliability.

Aleksandr Vasilyevich, who will undertake responsible work in the economic, soviet, and party apparatus at the head of the Karelian Republic Central Executive Committee, is handed an important document: THE BEARER, COMRADE SHOTMAN, IS AN OLD PARTY COMRADE VERY WELL KNOWN TO ME AND WORTHY OF ABSOLUTE TRUST. LENIN. Those weighty words of Lenin's WORTHY OF ABSOLUTE TRUST also become a mandate for the old and utterly reliable party comrade, Eyno Rakhyya, who was barely 30 at the time of October. With tens of thousands of rifles and 10 cannon he began his combat path with a deatchment of Red Guards. By the end of the civil war, when his chest was emblazoned with two combat awards, he actually looked a good 10 years older than he was.

The reliability of honest workers, in Vladimir Ilich's thought, comprises the party's especially valuable asset. After meetings with N.A. Yemelyanov, already in the revolution's second year, he draws up an entire plan for consolidating soviet power in the the countryside with the help of the MOST RELIABLE AND EXPERIENCED workers. He explains to the Petrograd leaders: I AM STRUCK BY THE FACT THAT THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE PETROGRAD WORKERS ARE WASTING THEIR TIME ON EQUIPMENT LIKE MOTORIZED CARTS FOR NOTHING. THAT IS UNFORGIVEABLE!... PEOPLE LIKE YEMELYANOV OUGHT TO BE IN THE COUNTRYSIDE, IN ADMINISTRATION, MANAGEMENT, OR UYEZD ISPOLKOMS, WHERE THERE ARE FEW HONEST MEN AND WHERE THE NEED FOR HONEST MEN IS DESPERATE.

"I reached the Udelnaya station and went to M.V. Fofanova's apartment (on the Vyborg side, on Serdobolskaya Street...)." For 2 or 3 weeks, until the very eve of the October storm, when the worried Margarita Vasilyevna, on her return before midnight, was to find with a friendly smile a cramped note on a clean plate: I HAVE GONE WHERE YOU DIDN'T WANT ME TO GO. GOODBYE. ILICH -- right up to that evening the apartment on Serdobolskaya Street becomes V.I. Lenin's last daily refuge in the old world.

As always when Lenin is underground, the house also becomes a party house. Its owner -- a deputy of the Petrograd soviet and activist in the Vyborgskiy Raykom -- can organize the maximum necessary contacts and information with minimum publicity. According to Lenin's standards, Margarita Vasilyevna can be ranked among the most dedicated Bolsheviks. SHE IS A PARTY COMRADE WHO HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY PROVEN EVEN BEFORE OCTOBER 1917. It is precisely with the emphasis on perfect party flair that he will recommend that the People's Commissariat for Farming use agronomist Fofanova in practical work.

A few days after his return to Petrograd, Vladimir Ilich makes his first deep raid on the Vyborg side: From his refuge on Serdobolskaya Street, he goes to a house on the Karpovka River embankment, where he takes part in a party Central Committee session for the first time since his 3 months' exile. The historic session of 10 October! It adopts Lenin's resolution on an armed uprising and creates a Central Committee Politburo headed by V.I. Lenin in order to lead it.

Then the chronicle notes: "Lenin meets with the Central Committee members in M.I. Kalinin's apartment...discusses the question of preparing an armed uprising..."

What particularly impresses Vladimir Ilich about his Bolshevik associates is REALISTIC THINKING and thorough KNOWLEDGE OF LIFE. It is impossible to make up for this with erudition or book learning. It is his real knowledge of life, without literary embellishments or farfetched pseudotheories, that invariably attracts him to Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin. Yesterday a Tver peasant who constantly refreshes his links with his native environment, today a Petersburg proletarian, a party member of 20 years' standing, and the respected head of the rayon office.

...It was not from these pre-October night vigils on the Vyborg side, from the endless estimation of the regrouping and composition of class forces down to the last detail, not from these dreams of an unprecedented worker-peasant state that this thorough sage from Tver, rather slow but always fair and persuasive in his judgements, became particularly near and dear to Ilich. And when the truly dramatic situation of revolutionary history takes shape in the country, when the absolutely right figure for the role of Russian headman [starosta] is required, Vladimir Ilich will confidently nominate Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin as candidate.

And if you imagine how eagerly Vladimir Ilich was to "set up" Kalinin's "expeditions" to difficult parts of the country, it will become clear -- Mikhail Ivanovich manages to embody in the best possible way the party demand: LINKS WITH THE MASSES. His inner principle and very nature was -- TO LIVE IN THE MIDST [of the masses]. TO KNOW THEIR FEELINGS. TO KNOW EVERYTHING. TO UNDERSTAND THE MASSES. TO KNOW HOW TO APPROACH THEM. TO KNOW HOW TO WIN THEIR ABSOLUTE TRUST.

Honor and glory for the storming! And then, after the fall of the winter palace, when they would be entrusted with regiments, fronts, and people's commissariats, Vladimir Ilich would have to keep his eye on another desperate swordsman, [rubaka], and check that barricade fervor did not drive him into blindness! He would demand daily reports about intentions and plans, and his cables are strewn with warnings: Make EVERY EFFORT TO ELIMINATE EACH AND EVERY FRICTION... SUPREME NATIONAL TACT IS NEEDED HERE...I CAUTION AGAINST ADVENTURE... I ADVISE THAT YOU GIVE THIS REPEATED THOUGHT...

In the soaring three-story tower of the rayon Duma on Volotnaya Street, a complex political drama is played out no more than 10 days or so before the Avrora fired its salvo. Two Chekists [as published] are blocking the Central Committee resolution on an armed uprising at an enlarged meeting. Vladimir Ilich takes the floor three times to spell out the entire "defensive waiting tactics" in minute detail.

But nevertheless, during the voting, these two raise their hands "against." So what, nothing terrible about that. Comrades can [sluchayetsya tovarishcham] have a "different opinion" even on the most major questions.... However, what is terrible is to wake up in the morning and discover in the nonparty press that on the pretext of "dissension," your comrades have betrayed you, the cause of your entire life, and the cause of the party and the people -- [that is] unparalleled strikebreaking [shtreykhbrekherstvo]....

The thing that is most prized among Leninists is BOLSHEVISM -- ideological and moral purity, the supreme concept of party duty. Only non-Bolshevism and ideological dissoluteness can push a party politician into strikebreaking. And what else can you call Zinovyev and Kamenev's treacherous act? Vladimir Ilich's letters to the Bolshevik Party and the Central Committee are full of sorrow and anger. I WOULD CONSIDER IT SHAMEFUL FOR MYSELF IF I BEGAN TO HESITATE IN MY CONDEMNATION OF THESE FORMER COMRADES BECAUSE OF MY PREVIOUS CLOSENESS TO THEM.... And 6 years later in his "testament," he would not forget to recall: THE ZINOVYEV AND KAMENEV INCIDENT IN OCTOBER WAS NOT AN ACCIDENT, OF COURSE.

"Lenin is participating in a closed session of the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party (Bolshevik) Central Committee, which is adopting a resolution on the organization of a military-revolutionary center to lead the uprising." [quotemarks as published] The five Central Committee members comprising the center -- Andrey Bubnov, Feliks Dzerzhinskiy, Yakjov Sverdlov, Josif Stalin, and Moisey Uritskiy -- are (there is no need to prove it) people of differing styles and characters, abilities and experience, and inclinations and temperament. However, they are united by the same ABSORBTION WITH THE REVOLUTIONARY CAUSE and constitute a finely-honed type of professional revolutionary. Their revolutionary passion and force is invariably fed by currents springing from Leninist ideas and actions.

Each of them has seen and known from their youth that Lenin was born for revolution. But day by day, hour by hour, October revealed in Ilich a supreme master of revolutionary leadership. According to their testimony, "He literally blossomed, became a clairvoyant, divined the movements of classes and the probable zigzags of the revolution -- seeing them as if in the palm of his hand.

October 24. "In the evening, Lenin goes to the Smolnyy."

...You follow the steps of immortal poems and hear "the excited Smolnyy buzzing" and notice "Lenin coming unnoticed from the other end of a small side corridor." The words addressed to us by the poet resound with infinite truth. Yes, even from our 70 October peaks "it is Lenin's head that you see first when looking back over those days. It is a yawning passage from tens of millenia of slavery to the causes of the commune."

GROMYKO BOOK RECEIVES 1984 STATE PRIZE

LD061953 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 6 TASS -- The USSR state prize for 1984 has been awarded to Andrey Gromyko's book "Foreign Expansion of Capital, History and Contemporaneity".

Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, combines extensive state functions with scientific activity. He is known in scientific circles as a prominent specialist who has been engaged for several decades in the study of major problems of political economy of capitalism and international relations.

Andrey Gromyko, doctor of economic sciences, is the author of the book "Export of American Capital", "Dollar Expansion", other monographs.

The book "Foreign Expansion of Capital, History and Contemporaneity" was issued in Moscow in 1982 and right away attracted the attention of the broad scientific public. As was noted, for instance, by the journal put out by the Institute of World Economics and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Andrey Gromyko's work is a major contribution to the studies of export of capital, which is regarded by Marxism-Leninism as one of the main signs of the last stage of capitalism -- imperialism.

In his book Andrey Gromyko considers central problems of economic and political life of contemporary world. It abounds in factual material, contains a thorough analysis of many economic and political problems.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL PRAISES 'COLLECTIVE THOUGHT'

PM061115 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 30 October in its first edition front-pages a 1,200-word editorial entitled "The Wealth of Collective Thought."

"There is a popular saying: 'two heads are better than one.' Collective thought, collective businesslike consultations help to more successfully resolve the most complex problems. The principle of collective discussion of tasks facing party organizations is inherent in the very nature of the CPSU and forms a firm part of its activity.

"'At present, this principle has acquired special significance in connection with the growing complexity and acceleration of social development,' Comrade K.U. Chernenko has noted. 'There is an awareness in party organizations that now it is less possible than ever to expect success through the efforts of just one man, and awareness that a party functionary is doing the job entrusted to him properly only when he relies on collective experience, on the broad support of the aktiv.'"

The editorial notes that the current report-and-election campaign in primary party organizations offers much scope for collective discussion. The discussion is fruitful wherever there is an atmosphere of good will and frank exchange of views. As a rule, collectives operate efficiently where people "courageously expose shortcomings and omissions." However, the editorial states, letters to the editorial office also indicate that some meetings are "stage-managed" [zaorganizovany], bland reports are read out, and shortcomings are not pointed out. Party organizations are exhorted to consider every proposal and critical remark, to avail themselves of the "wealth" of collective thought.

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO TAJIK EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS

LD011922 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Tent encampments, rows of mobile homes, scaffolding going up everywhere -- this is how Dzhirgatal, rayon center of Tajikistan, looks today. Only a few days ago, Dzhirgatal experienced a 7-point earthquake. As has already been reported, an earthquake took place in Central Asia during the night of 27 October. The epicenter was in Dzhirgatal, rayon of Tajikistan. Virtually not a single village in the rayon was left unscathed by the formidable underground elements. Many houses were destroyed, as well as parts of schools, hospitals and other buildings. In places, the irrigation network was destroyed and landslides blocked road traffic to a number of settlements.

The earthquake, said Comrade Makhkamov, chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers, in a talk with a TASS correspondent, inflicted significant losses on the rayon's economy.

However, the local and republican party and administrative organs and the government of the republic have done everything to mitigate the consequences of the raging underground storm for the population. Tents and mobile homes were urgently supplied to those villages that suffered most, continuous supplies of food and basic necessities and fuel were brought in, and extensive funds were allocated to provide assistance to the victims. Convoys of vehicles continue to deliver construction materials and other goods to the region. Life is returning to normal. Shops are open, and the post and telegraph office and the polyclinic are working. Road irrigation services are functioning.

The repair and construction teams that have sprung up everywhere are repairing the damaged buildings.

LEADERS SIGN OBITUARY OF ACADEMICIAN TSELIKOV

LD301816 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 30 TASS -- Academician Aleksandr Tselikov, an outstanding Soviet scientist in the field of mechanical engineering, a prominent organizer of science, died at the age of 80.

Credit goes to Aleksandr Tselikov for fundamental projects for the development of Soviet machine-building for the metallurgical industry.

The obituary signed by Konstantin Chernenko and other leaders of the party and government says that the theoretical research done by Aleksandr Tselikov is of fundamental significance for the creation of modern metallurgical equipment. Highly efficient rolling mills, machines for the continuous pouring of steel, powerful steel smelting plants and unique hydraulic presses have been designed under his guidance.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state highly evaluated the services performed by Academician Aleksandr Tselikov. He was twice awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labour, three Orders of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution, two orders of the Red Banner of Labour and the Order of Friendship of Peoples. The Academy of Sciences of the USSR conferred on him its highest award -- the Lomonosov Gold Medal. He was awarded the title of Laureate of the Lenin Prize and thrice -- the title of Laureate of State Prizes of the USSR.

[Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 1 November in its first edition carries on page 3 the obituary of Academician Aleksandr Ivanovich Tselikov signed by the following:

"K.U. Chernenko, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov, M.S. Solomentsev. N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, Ye. K. Ligachev, K.V. Rusadov, N.I. Ryzhkov, L.V. Smirnov, A.K. Antonov, G.I. Marchuk, V.A. Medvedev, V.S. Frolov, I.P. Yastrebov, A.P. Aleksandrov, S.A. Afanasyev, I.P. Kazanets, P.F. Omako, V.P. Yelyutin, B.Ye. Paton, V.A. Kotelnikov, Ye.P. Velikhov, A.A. Logunov, G.K. Skryabin, A.F. Belov, N.M. Zhavoronkov, S.T. Kishkin, G.A. Nikolayev, and V.A. Trapeznikov."]

LITHUANIAN CP DISCUSSES NUCLEAR POWER STATION

LD011054 Vilnius Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania has examined at its routine meeting measures to begin timely operations at the Ignalina Nuclear Power Station and to step up its construction. An adopted resolution by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania and the republican Council of Ministers states that certain successes have been scored in the construction of the power station: The first power set has gone into service and its capacities are being introduced into operation in accordance with the approved graph; the plan for the generation of power is being fulfilled.

At the same time, the resolution mentions some shortcomings in its construction. Because of defects in building, poor quality of equipment, and supplies being received in the incorrect order, the first set has to be stopped often, which is not in accordance with the plan. Proper quality of repairs is not being ensured. The further introduction of power capacities is also hindered by the fact that the computing system is being prepared unsatisfactorily and not in good time. The standard and aesthetics [Estetika] of production are low.

In examining this problem, such serious shortcomings were pointed out as the lagging of the construction of the second power set behind the directive graph, delays in the supply of some technological equipment, unsatisfactory labor organization in some sections, violations of safety regulations and labor discipline and irrational use of material resources. The rate of the construction of dwelling houses does not satisfy the requirements of the Ignalina Nuclear Power Station and of the Western Building Directorate. Construction of some social objects and those for general use is slow. There is a great shortage of children's preschool institutions.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania and the republican Council of Ministers made it incumbent upon the leadership of the Ignalina Nuclear Power Station and the Western Building Directorate, and also upon party committees, to take measures to eliminate delays in the assembly of the second power set.

BRIEFS

POWER PLANT PROJECTS ABROAD -- Over 20 developing countries are building power engineering projects with Soviet technical assistance. This was reported by the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations in Moscow. With Soviet aid, power plants are going up in Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Syria, Ethiopia, and Turkey. Plans are outlined to build such projects in Algeria and Libya. Power plants constructed with Soviet assistance play an important role in the economies of many African, Asian, and Latin American countries. In Afghanistan, for example, they generate over half the country's electricity. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 5 Nov 84 LD]

DECREE STRIPS ARMY GENERAL FOR 'ABUSE OF OFFICE'

LD061910 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Moscow November 6 TASS -- General of the Army N.A. Shchelokov has been stripped of his military rank by a decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet for abuse of office and discreditation of the military rank of Soviet general.